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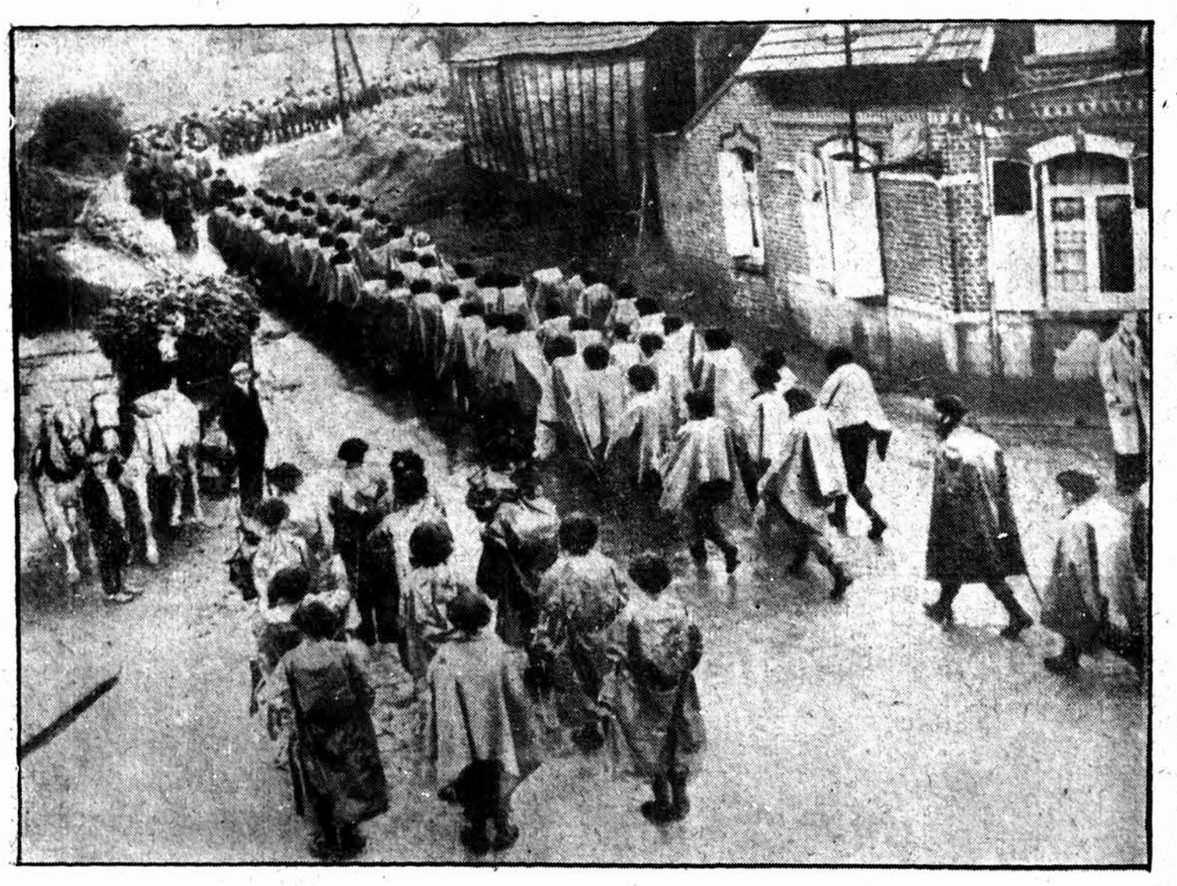

Fully equipped for any weather, British troops in France advance towards their lines.

French women do their bit too. Mlle. Huard, head of the recruiting department, seated, with a numbe of French women volunteers who have just been registered.

★

Turkey prepares too.....

A camouflaged gun covers attacking aircraft outside the walls of a Mosque during the A. R. P. trial in Istanbul.

★

British Women's Land Army in action: (Left) This little mixed "land army" are scholars of a school in Kent, where gardening is now included in the school curriculum. (Right) Women on the "home front" stacking potatoes in a straw covered "clamp" for protection against frost.

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BOMBAY: DECEMBER 10, 1939.

"So I Became A Minister"

By N. JOG

I have enjoyed few books by Indian authors so keenly as the present volume. .....It deserves to be read by every young Indian girl and all "old women" of both the sexes.

Vijay Laxmi Pandit

NO! I DIDN'T! NOR DOES THERE SEEM ANY EARTHLY CHANCE OF MY BECOMING EITHER.

This is only an article about a book bearing the above title and considering that it is not my practice to review books in those columns, it must be a very exceptional book indeed. It is.

Vijaya Laxmi Pandit wrote it —The Woman who Became The Minister. It would be absurd to describe her now as the daughter of one great man or the sister of one greater still, for the greatest claim of her recognition lies in her own person.

She is no longer a Minister. Temporarily at any rate she is out of the limelight. She will, however, be always remembered as Minister Vijaya Laxmi Pandit —the first Indian woman to be raised to Cabinet rank. It is a unique honour and her name is vouchsafed a niche in our national history—in her own right and title!

✦ ✦ ✦

A book from such an author is assured of a warm reception from the reading public, even when it happens to be a collection of old essays and addresses as in the present case.

One had previously come across, here and there, most of the pieces in the book except perhaps the first one which gives its title and a certain cohesion to the volume. The opening essay ("So became a Minister") provides the 'leit-motiv' to all the succeeding eleven articles, addresses and radio talks and as one lays down the book, one cannot help uttering to oneself aloud "And so she became a Minister!"

What is the secret of her success?—I hear an earnest young reader asking the question. The answer is: None. She had no secret. She had only herself, which may, or may not, be a secret.

This book is not autobiographical in the accepted sense of the term. But the First Person Singular is very much pronounced from the first page to the last, besides having a special exposition for itself. Jawaharlal Nehru wrote a classic autobiography and yet has managed to remain enveloped in a spiritual veil in spite of its 600 odd pages. His sister, or rather her publishers, have strung together haphazard in a hundred and fifty pages a dozen disjointed writings from her pen and yet they succeed in throwing a flood of light on the personality of Vijaya Laxmi Pandit.

✦ ✦ ✦

It may be because Mrs. Pandit's approach is feminine and therefore straight and direct. Not for her her brother's intellectual ratiocinations and spiritual questionings. Sometimes the political or international situation may depress her *a la Jawaharlal*, but that mood quickly passes and her buoyant spirits assert themselves firmly again. Not for her the effete gaze on a distant ideal. Hers is the cheerful, practical mind, keen on doing things and solving the problems that face her from day to day.

That is how she became a Minister and a very successful Minister at that. Her first job as a cabinet member was to turn her office-room "which looked like a second-hand furniture dealer's shop" into something habitable and decent. She had even the cheek to instal a bowl of flowers in that sanctum sanctorum!

Those of us who know something of the sacred ritualism which surrounds the Secretariats will give her full marks for this courageous cutting of the red tape. At that very moment the foundations of her ministerial career were well and truly laid and thenceforth her success was assured. Whether it was the nightmare of the budget figures ("Never having learnt sufficient arithmetic in spite of the efforts of the best masters!") or the ordeal of her maiden speech as a Minister, she mastered it with ease and confidence.

And that is also what gives the present volume its lively appeal. It is the record of a cheerful, keen mind. The very title of the book gives us an open sesame into the author's personality. "So I became a Minister!" Not that it mattered much; not that it came as a fulfilment of any particular ambitions and hopes, or (much less) as the crowning of her career, as it would have done to lesser spirits. She took a ministership into her strides as she must have taken measles or motherhood. The great thing is to live, live cheerfully.

✦ ✦ ✦

The greatest merit of this book is that Vijaya Laxmi succeeds in imparting to her readers something of her own *joie de vivre*. One can finish this slender volume between breakfast and lunch but the impressions it leaves endure long and vivid. I have enjoyed few books by Indian authors as keenly as the book before me. Crisp in its phrases and sparkling in its wit and humour, every page exudes cheer and courage. No scope for doubts, difficulties and defeatism here: the only reverse she has resigned herself to was at the hands of my tribe, the ubiquitous journalists who have been at her ever since she became a Minister. (And she found to her bitter chagrin in London that, among journalists, the female of the species is more deadly than the male!)

This book, however, is not merely an essay on the art of living. It reveals the author as an ardent nationalist, but more than that as the determined feminist. Vijaya Laxmi is convinced that beneath the surface a good deal of bigotry, obscurantism and opposition exists still towards the complete emancipation of her sex. The ranks of the enemy are not drawn merely from men but also from some women, who have laid the flattering unction to their souls that in spite of all seeming handicaps, the Indian woman was the real power inside the home.

Mrs. Pandit has nothing but scorn for such a myth as also for the other more monstrous one which passes under the sacred label of womanly instinct. She lays the lash mercilessly on the exponents of such doctrines and pleads passionately for the equality of women and the end of the double standard of morality. She became a Minister at the behest of the Congress but her "greatest satisfaction of all has been the thought that, in however small a way, one was helping to dispel the age-old tradition that woman could not do man's work." She has done it better than many men and blazed the trail for Indian women to follow.

✦ ✦ ✦

I have said above and indeed it goes without saying that Vijaya Laxmi is an ardent nationalist. It may be added that she is a convinced socialist too. That is the background of her life but her personality is bigger and more picturesque than the background. Politics sits upon Jawaharlal's soul as the dead albatross did upon the Ancient Mariner's but Vijaya Laxmi has not allowed her politics to submerge her personality

They however erupt at unexpected places. The brilliant picture of the air journey from Croydon to Allahabad, for example, is marred by a vigorous flag waving at its conclusion, which in spite of its patriotic mob appeal abruptly strikes a jarring note on sensitive ears. Along with the author we, too, suddenly land on terra firma with a thud.

So also I am profoundly sorry for Mrs. Pandit that she should have allowed her socialism to spoil the haunting charm of that most moving picture "Marie Antoinette." I, too, am as intense an hater of the "ancien regime" as any rabid Red but that did not prevent me from enjoying—and I must confess weeping over—Norma Shearer's inspired presentation of that ill-fated daughter of the Hapsburg.

The other day I saw the film once again determined to profit by Mrs. Pandit's comments. But alas! Once again I failed to be a good socialist and forgot the "marching feet and hungry voices" in the sobs of the ill-starred woman, as one by one her husband and her children were dragged from her to be slaughtered under the guillotine . . .

I am afraid that when she wrote those lines Vijaya Laxmi Pandit, the woman who became a Minister, was less than fair not only to Marie Antoinette, the woman whom destiny made a Queen, but to herself . . . . I am somehow sure she must have enjoyed the picture!

"SO I BECAME A MINISTER". By Vijaya Laxmi Pandit. (Kitabistan, Allahabad, Re. 1-8.)

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"One Hundred Million Listening To God"

Moral Re-Armament's Novel Programme

SOME six months ago the leaders of the Moral Re-Armament Movement fixed the week-end of December 1, 2, 3, as a point to which all the forces of the Movement should be directed. Although war has broken out in the meantime, it has not altered this decision. "Moral Re-Armament is now more necessary than ever." Dr. Frank N D Buchman, broadcasting from Boston on October 29th in connection with the plan for December 1st, 2nd, and 3rd, made an appeal for a world-wide support of this objective.

New World Philosophy

Dr. Buchman says:— Our arts of reconciliation have not kept pace with the arts of war. The art of destruction is beginning to outpace the art of living. To-day we have reached the parting of ways. Civilisation, man controlled is faced with collapse. Man to-day is ready to believe that human wisdom has failed. The long endured cycle of moving from crisis to crisis must end. Nations must move beyond crisis to cure.

A new world philosophy is needed—a world philosophy capable of creating a new era of constructive relationship between men and nations. A new statesmanship, a new leadership will ensue from this heightened quality of thinking and living. A nation's first line of defence is the character of her people. As Maurice Browne, the producer of that war-time drama "Journey's End," so compellingly reminds us, "Never in the known history of mankind has been such general, clear, and instant need for application by each one of us to our hourly lives of the four cardinal principles: honesty, purity, selflessness, and love." Here we have the touchstone of Moral Re-Armament.

"This world philosophy will emerge as people begin to get their direction from the living God It will be within the framework of a hate-free, greed-free quality of living. Moral Re-Armament stands for a prejudice-free level of living. It stands for a common denominator of immediate constructive action for everyone; above party, race, class, creed, point of view or personal advantage. The morally re-armed have learned to live under a crisis-proof, fear-free discipline. They are a panic-proof, single-minded, and intelligent trained force at the disposal of all who put their country before selfish interest.

Two-Fold Aim

"The aim of Moral Re-Armament is two-fold. First, to restore God to leadership as the directing force in the life of nations; then, to work for the strengthening of morale within a country, and so build a healthier national life. In the words of a statement by Lord Baldwin, Lord Salisbury, and chiefs of the Armed Forces that has become historic:—"Were we, together with our fellow men everywhere, to put the energy and resourcefulness into this task that we now find ourselves obliged to expend on national defence, the peace of the world would be assured."

"Moral Re-Armament will be the focal point for the new national unity where God is the final arbiter in every conflict. This philosophy will become the mainspring of the spirit of the nation, the agent that will draw all positive forces together to it, will give a new unity to capital and labour, and bring the answer to industrial conflict and unrest. It will give the answer to war in the home and to war in the world. It will train that leadership which is adequate for the gigantic work of reconstruction to rebuild a world on the brink of ruin. As a statesman has said, "What are needed are God-guided personalities to make a new world." All other ideas of economic adjustment are too small really to touch the centre of the evil.

"We accept as a commonplace a man's voice carried by radio to the uttermost parts of the earth Why not the voice of God as an active creative voice in every home, every business, every parliament? Men listen to the King when he speaks to his people over the air—Why not also to the King of Kings? An all-powerful God is the most intelligent source of information the world today. He has the answer to every problem. Wherever men and nations will let Him, He is teaching them how to live.

"The world needs a miracle. Miracles of science have been the wonder of the age. But all the miracles have not brought peace and happiness to our homes and nations. There must come a spiritual authority which will be accepted everywhere. by everyone. Only so will order come out of chaos in national and world affairs. If this miracle is to come into the world, some nation must give a lead. Some nation must accept God's Will as her destiny, and God-guided men as her representatives at home and abroad. Some nation must produce a new leadership, free from the bondage of fear, rising above ambition, and flexible to the direction of God's Will.—We have tried thinking and living as we want; now try thinking and living as God wants. Try living as we want the other fellow to live; try living as we want the other nation to live. Then our nation will be the spearhead of the new order

"Open Line To God"

"God has a programme adequate for the world, and for each nation. Thus each individual who has enlisted in that programme can find his part. Thus each nation can use all its resources and find its truest security. The programme now is for a hundred million people listening to God during the week-end of December 1st, 2nd, and 3rd; which is being prepared in each country as the circumstances in that country permit." Moral Re-Armament was never more necessary than it is to-day. It has this achievement in its favour that during the last year it has gone with lightning speed throughout the world. It has made friends everywhere in the words of a miners' leader, "Moral Re-Armament provides all men everywhere with an open line to God for guidance."

"Think of the millions to-day who have been forced to long periods of watchful waiting which these anxious days necessarily entail, and who desperately want an answer to fear, futility and frustration. A world philosophy will be brought to power through the cumulative effect of millions of people beginning the experience of listening to God. True it may be only an initial experience. Enlistment does not immediately make the trained soldier. But we can all begin. We need unitedly to recapture the world once again for a programme of sanity and security. The only sane people in an insane world are those guided by God.

"We have not yet tapped the great creative source in the mind of God. God has a philosophy, and the combined moral and spiritual forces of the nations can find that philosophy adequate for the world."

Heinrich Himmler

After Hitler, He Is The Most Powerful Man In Germany

Himmler

Several times each day traffic at Berlin's main street corners comes to a screeching halt; policemen frantically try to hell with one hand and halt approaching motor-cars with the other as a big black open Mercedes touring car, swastikas flying from its sides, roars haughtily through the red lights, writes Alan A. Michie in "News Chronicle."

Inside rides the most ruthlessly ambitious and most powerful of Hitler's lieutenants, cold, remorseless Heinrich Himmler. As Reichsfuehrer of the Schutzstaffel or SS (Protective Corps), Inspector of the Geheime Staatspolizei (Gestapo), and Commissioner of all German Police undersized Herr Himmler is the man behind and above the law in Germany, and riding through traffic lights is only one of the ways by which he reminds Germans of his far-flung powers.

Best Chance

A few days before the outbreak of war Hitler announced that, if he died, Goering, then Rudolph Hess, his personal Party deputy, would follow him as Fuehrers. Unfortunately for Hitler's plans, this divine right of Nazi succession does not have the approval of the one man in Germany powerful enough to prevent it—Himmler.

In Herr Himmler's modest opinion, he is the man who should take over his Fuehrer's job and as commander of the world's biggest private army (the armed, black-shirted SS or Elite Guards) and the world's largest police force (the Gestapo, plus the regular police), Himmler is in the best position to make his opinion count

Despite Nazi efforts to make believe that all is harmonious among the Nazi high command, there is no doubt that Hitler's death would start a scramble for his mantle. Himmler, although youngest of the Nazi bigwigs, has in some ways the best chance to come out on top.

His cunning ruthlessness, which knows no bounds, gives him a tremendous advantage over the blustering, slow-moving Goering, the unpopular Goebbels, and the comparatively-unknown Hess; as the man who supervised the murders of Roehm, Gregor Strasser, the former Chancellor Kurt von Schleicher, and hundreds of others put out of the way by the SS and the Gestapo during five years of Nazism. Himmler is experienced in disposing of opponents; most important of all, he commands some 250,000 men, armed members of the SS, the Gestapo, and the regular police who will be his shock troops in his bid for power.

Goering, Goebbels and Hess can count on no armed support. Moreover, they can count on no quarter from Himmler once the struggle for Hitler's power begins. Himmler has fought Goering ever since the early Munich days of the Party; he despises Goebbels, as do most of the Nazi underlings; he has tolerated Hess simply because, as the man who had access to Hitler at all times, Hess was in a position to do Himmler important favours.

His Middle Name

Ambition is Himmler's middle name and his schemings and intrigues in fields beyond his own have often caused embarrassment in high Nazi quarters. He is intensely jealous of the power of the Reichswehr and has long schemed to get the posts of Minister of the Interior and of War.

In February, 1938, when Hitler successfully removed the Army officers who opposed his territorial expansion, Himmler saw his chance to win the War Minister's post. He mobilised his black-shirted forces and informed Hitler that the Reichswehr was planning a putsch against the Government, hoping to be rewarded with the War Ministry for his "vigilance."

Despite the fact that he is completely ignorant of international affairs, Himmler has often dabbled in foreign intrigue. During the Moscow trial of General Tuchatchevsky and fifteen others in August, 1936, it was revealed by the prisoners but suppressed by the Court that Himmler had paid out thousands of Reichsmarks for what he thought was "secret military information."

Much to the delight of the Russians and the dismay of the Nazis, investigation revealed that Himmler had wasted valuable foreign exchange buying ordinary newspaper reports, which were passed off to him as "secret military information."

The only Nazi leader who has done nothing but Party work all his life, Himmler's Nazi career began in the gutters of Munich when he was a 19-year-old Storm Trooper. The story of his rise to power—a rise made over the dead bodies of comrades and superiors—is a perfect example of the lack of personal loyalty in the inner Nazi circle.

Himmler knows loyalty to one man only—Adolf Hitler, whom he considers a "superman"—and as long as Hitler is alive Policeman Himmler will serve him faithfully. But once Hitler is removed by death or otherwise—Himmler will be loyal only to Himmler. Smart money inside Germany is being bet on him to take care of the other contenders for the Fuehrer's job.

SWEDEN

Land Of No Snobs, Where Proletariate Is Becoming Its Bourgeois

By KAMALADEVI CHATTOPADHYAYA

Though Sweden is prosperous, money does not seem very plentiful, for nobody has too much as to fling it about. Everyone has to earn by hard labour but there is enough for all—neither too much for some, nor too little for others. Nothing is exclusive or select for a few. Everybody is polite to everybody. The snob has no place there.

THOSE who have seen and loved Paris develop a settled faith that it is unrivalled. To try to compare any other City with Paris is not a sign of intelligence. There is an atmosphere about Paris that 'is Paris,' which can neither be described nor reproduced. When you see Paris, you have in a way seen Europe, for, it gives the key to European art and culture. It is a city that grows upon you, twining herself round the heart, slowly may be but irrevocably.

Therefore, when you come to Stockholm you have a new experience. Here you find a loveliness that grips you as you thought nothing ever could, having once known and loved Paris. The two cannot be compared; they are as different as the North from the South, as the Mediterranean is from the Baltic. But you have to admit however reluctantly, that you are confronted by something compelling and that henceforth your loyalties will be divided.

Neither Mediaeval Nor Dacadent

Stockholm has nothing mediaeval or of the old world about it. It is completely free from the slightest breath of decadence which makes the atmosphere of so many capitals sometimes hectic but murky and sometimes doleful and melancholy. Stockholm is a very modern city, absolutely 20th Century, scrupulously clean and hygienic. Until I saw Stockholm I had never thought it possible for anything so modern to be also so exquisitely lovely. Now I could understand the Danes say (and I honoured them for it) "Ah! but have you seen Stockholm?" Every time we praised Copenhagen, a genuine ungrudging tribute, a pride in which they seemed to have a share with their cousins, the Swedes. From homely Copenhagen to formal Stockholm is a vast change though only a sound divides Sweden from Denmark. In fact the shores of one can be seen from the shores of the other and Southern Sweden seems almost a continuation of Denmark, with its undulating green fields dotted with bronze-red cows. As one nears Stockholm, however, the scenary changes to those dark pine forests intercepted by silvery sheets of lakes, gurgling rivers and singing waterfalls,—the landscape so characteristic of Sweden. But its glory is Stockholm.

Venice Of North, But—

Stockholm is built on archipelago and it is, therefore, called the Venice of the North, a ridiculous analogy to draw, for, the two have nothing else in common except their innumerable waterways. The door of Stockholm opens upon the great route hallowed of Viking memory, for those warriors are said to have sailed down this way on their "Drakars" in the quest of the unknown. And you enter the city with the youthful joy of an adventurer but one who has to meander through the great watery boulevards or wander over gigantic bridges which span them, with the eye and the gentleness of a connoisseur. For it is essentially a city that needs to be discovered; it does not force itself upon you with sudden immodest affront. It is rather a formal city with a stiff front. It is very correct in its form and scrupulous about its appearance. She is spick and span, spruce and neat, clean and polished without a crease on her. She is even more particular about her properties, but not fussy or snobbish.

The Swedes, however, shocked me by hinting that they thought the English had not good form and lacked style. I could not quite let that pass without a genuine protest, having seen and adored for more years than I could count, the Englishman's trouser crease and the angle at which he raised his hat to you! But when you have been in Sweden a little longer you do begin to understand of something of what they mean, though you may not quite accept their appraisement of the English. Sweden has the stiff-shirt standard while England, the "Starch-shirted" one. There is a world of difference between the two though you may not quite discover it the first day in Sweden. In fact I felt rather low and depressed at first. It was as though I had slipped the warm bosom of Copenhagen into the chill chamber of another British Isle. But that did not last long. I very soon discovered that beneath that cold reserve lay as warm a heart and as loving a disposition as one could desire. It is never possible to be forlorn or find yourself in trouble in Sweden for is always at hand and someone is always coming up to you and politely but gently offering? "Can I be of any help"?

All Swedes who go beyond the primary school learn one or more foreign languages and it is quite usual to find them at ease with three. This has given them the distinct advantage of a broad vision and a fund of general information that is both rare as well as pleasing.

Synthesis Of Old And New

There is a certain sense of balance and harmony about Stockholm. It has speed, but without bustle. It allows soothing, saundering and slow cadence. It moves, but without jolting. It rises and falls without precipitation. It is a city of woods and sky-scrapers. It is hard to say where the city ends and the suburb begins—the two just blend into each other. Even her castles look new and fit naturally into this 20th Century setting. For the green youth of Stockholm is evident from the fact that Kungsgatan, one of her main arteries and which now boasts of two sky-scrapers, was but a score of years ago covered with stern rocks. She displays to-day elegant buildings, well-aired, geometrically and artistically designed. And the most pleasing feature of all, her entrance instead of being marred, as is so usual with most capitals by lenrous slums, is irresistably inviting with its gay cottages of scarlets, greens and oranges, flaming like Chinese lamps, raised on velvety grass, set in frame works of honey-suckles, accacias, holyhocks and red roses. Primeval nature has not been banished to make room for an aeroplane civilisation. For the sky-scrapers smile down not on smoky streets or foggy squares, but on woods of unspoiled virginity. You can walk from your 20th Century Hotel right into a dark woodland and hear a waterfall singing and enjoy a beauty as yet undesecrated. You don't need an electric train and an hour's jolting to take you out of the roar of present day rush.

Industrialisation seems to have left its basic tendency and immense love of beauty intact. Gigantic machines thunder amidst romantic landscapes. Prosaic turbines, diesal engines and electric cars are turned out in settings that would be the envy of our artists. Roaring furnaces have green aromatic girdles no less delicate and flowery than that of their castles. This enables the fast moving life to acquire a certain amount of balance and better regularity of pulse, mellowing the dead routine by lending it a bearable tone. Thus can even science acquire a poesy little dreamt of.

A National Olympus

The Raadhus (Town Hall) of Stockholm is one of the most unique structures in the world It is a synthesis of Swedish tradition and modern elegance, wrought into an incomparable symphony of red brick that displays an elasticity and suppleness undreamt of. Its cosmopolitanism is its greatness. From mythological divinities to Christian saints and protectors of the city, from kings and heroes to poets and public-men, everybody has a seat of honour in this Hall, which is a true national Olympus. It has been made an occasion to reveal the best in Swedish art, from sculpture, paintings to upholstery and carpentry It is not only an architectural masterpiece, it is also an art museum. The city-fathers discuss the sewages and milk-supply of the city in a room of wrought wood-work like the choir of an ancient cathedral in Rome and sit beneath a ceiling as gorgeous as that of Versailles. The Banqueting Hall is richer than a throne room. Every country is represented on the wall, showing the international spirit of this age, and here may be found our gold-caparisoned elephants with their gorgeous howdahs symbolising the East. There was something wholly unreal about it as I stood around the table at a banquet watching the wax tapers casting a mysterious red glow over the frescoes in the Golden Hall, as it is called, for its walls glow with a golden mist. I sat for a while in the Assembly room where the Municipal Council meets for its prosaic deliberations. How could anyone think of mundane affairs in this dumbfounding setting? One could sit and contemplate for hours in dreaming unconsciousness the ceiling with its red designs. I had never seen anything like it before. It eludes all description and analysis. Imagine a Mayor installed on a chair! A Mogul Emperor might have coveted for his throne, calling on his council. "Now we take the next item on the agenda, the location of the fish market." It is more fitting for poets to sit and dream and those who would be poets to conjure up visions of Valhalla and the Paradisa

But beauty is not the monopoly of city-fathers alone. The children's homes are no exception. And it is said that when the Ex-King of Spain was on a visit to Stockholm, he took a magnificent structure on the hill-top to be King Gustav's Palace. It was only the home for the Aged.

No Poor And No Rich

Stockholm has a sense of comfort but not sumptuousness, for the Swedes have a horror of vulgarity and inordinate possessions are vulgar. There is a general sense of well-being of all—alas a feeling so rarely experienced—for in their social psychology everyman is a gentleman and every woman a gentlewoman. The standard of life has been steadily raised by improving the wage scale of the workers and taxing the rich. The levelling has been done with almost an iron hand. Though Sweden is prosperous, money does not seem very plentiful, for nobody has too much as to fling it about. Everyone has to earn by hard labour but there is enough for all, neither too much for some nor too little for others. Though by comparison wages do seem high they only ensure a high standard but not too wide a margin. It means that though one earns well he or she has to spend equally well, for prices are too high. Cheapness is not tolerated, for cheap wares mean low wages and the powerful labour unions of Sweden rule the labour world with a stern code. The ten-cent stores of America or the three-penny stores of England would not be permitted in this country, where they would rather have a few unemployed, than they be under-

(Continued on page 31)

5 Books FREE

Spend just one anna in posting a letter asking for FREE copies of (1) The Rational Way to Superb Manhood. (2) Specimen copy of "Health & Vitality"—India's premier Health Magazine. (3) Physical Fitness for Marriage and two other books; and when the mail brings to your door all these five books post-paid, see what a big return you get for your one anna. BRIJMOHAN & CO., BOMBAY. 1.

Oil • A New World Power

Germany's Destiny In War Rests On Her Resources Of Petrol

(By S. H. MOHVA, B.A., LL.B.)

ON a warm September day in 1883, two Englishmen were taking a constitutional in Marienbad. Their conversation grew animated and the subject they discussed was the new internal combustion engines. Exclaimed one of them: "You can take it from me, that the general adoption of oil instead of coal as the fuel for ships would immediately increase the fighting capacity of every fleet by at least fifty per cent." The enthusiast was Captain Fischer—"the Oil Maniac"—of the British Navy and his companion Lord Moulton, who was the Chairman of the Explosives Board during the World War. By 1912 the British Fleet was converted to oil burning at the instance of Lord Fischer and Winston Churchill.

Since that day, oil was no longer the humble Cinderella vainly deploying her charms, but was the queen of the substances for which nations grabbed and fought. Clemenceau could say at a later date with perfect truth that "a drop of oil is worth a drop of blood." The 'Tiger's' words uttered during the last war are worth quoting; so filled are they with menace and terror: "A failure in the supply of petrol would cause the immediate paralysis of armies and might compel us to a peace unfavourable to the Allies." During the World War petrol supply played a major part in the defeat of the Central Powers. In the picturesque phraseology of Lord Curzon, "The Allies were carried to victory on a flood of oil." To-day Hitler's destiny rests on the fact whether Germany's petrol tanks are full or empty.

Oil distribution of the world is for the most part out of the grasp of Germany; and that is the weakest point in German Armamentarium. If she could command oil resources, she would be able to strangle the world. Modern warfare is a highly mechanised affair and enormous demands are made on motor fuel. Without petrol half the sea transport, all air transport and most land transport would come to a standstill. The world production of oil (in tons) in 1938 was as under and the figures given here may help to clarify the present world situation:—

U. S. A.	164,740,000
U. S. S. R.	29,300,000
Venezuela	27,740,000
Iran	10,000,000
British Empire	6,880,000
Rumania	6,600,000
Mexico	4,800,000
Germany	625,000.
Poland	507,000.

Germany's Oil Resources

That Germany's oil production is almost negligible is evident from the above statistics. It has been estimated by one economist that in view of Germany's peace—time oil requirements and even after allowing for strict rationing now enforced, Germany will need at least 10,000,000 tons of oil a year to carry on the war. It is quite clear that Germany must either import eight to nine million tons per annum or fall back upon her reserved stocks to enable her to carry on the war for a considerable time. Visualising of war Germany had conserved enormous quantities of oil, but the most liberal estimate of this reserve would be so much as may last her for a period of three months and her attack on Poland must have already made a big hole in this. The question for her now is when to secure the oil?

Germany has already lost oil—bearing district of Galicia to Russia in the fourth Partition of Poland. Russia's schemes of mechanisation of industries and agriculture have made a great drain in her own oil resources and she could ill spare any for her new ally Germany. Last year Russia exported 930,000 tons of oil to other countries. To this figure, representing Russia's oil surplus, we may add 500,000 tons she has secured from Galicia. Even then her total output would not be sufficient for her own home economy, if extra demand due to war is considered.

One more country which Germany may look upon as a likely source of oil is Rumania, but the latter may not cherish the idea of breaking her connection with her permanent neutral customers, as before war Germany used to buy only about one-fifth of Rumania's oil production.

Supplies from the U.S.A. and the Dutch Indies will also be cut off as a result of the allied blockade.

"Synthetic" Oil

Since Dr. Bergius wrote in 1910 a new chapter in the economic history of the modern world by producing synthetic oil from coal and hydrogen, Germany has taken to replenish her natural oil resources by restoring to this oil. This has, however, not proved a great success, as it has been very costly to produce and is also unsuitable for modern Warplanes. American economists place production of synthetic oil in Germany in 1939 at 25,000,000 barrels and believe that Germany will need 150,000,000 barrels annually in war time.

One more weak link in Germany's oil resources is that she has only 37 tankers with an aggregate capacity of 236,000 tons. This would be utterly inadequate to transport even a fraction of oil required in case she gets it. The British still control the seas and they will be able to import oil from Venezuela, Iran and U.S.A. in tankers of which the Empire possesses more than a quarter out of a total of 1,600 tankes in the world. There is thus every likelihood of the German ship of war foundering on her own empty oil tanks.

An Amazing "Cause Celebre"

A Peep Into The Back-Passages Of European Diplomacy

"The best *cause celebre* for years" is how Princess Stefanie Hohenlohe-Waldenburg's case against Lord Rothermere has been described. Certainly it is hard to think of a better one.

Lord Rothermere won hands down, but in the winning a queer light was thrown on the ways of Press lords and the unofficial diplomacy of Europe between two wars.

"I am not a sovereign State—yet," he said in his evidence, and the law report at this point notes "(Laughter)".

"There have been moments during the last six years when yet almost thought you were," put in cross-examining counsel. "Never!" said the Press lord. Even so, the relations between Lord Rothermere and "France" were discussed in Court very much as though he were a sort of sovereign.

Damages Claim

The disputes were about money. The Princess claimed from Lord Rothermere damages for alleged breach of agreement to employ her as his foreign political representative, "to carry communications to, or conduct negotiations with, statesmen and royal personages on the Continent," and alleged breach of agreement to clear her name when she was described in certain foreign newspapers as a spy, or "vamp." and an immoral woman.

The action failed at every point, and there was judgment for the Press lord, with costs. It is estimated that the case cost all of £15,000.

It all began years ago, about 1926, when the Princess and the Press lord met in Monte Carlo. The Press lord, in the phrase of the Princess's counsel was looking for a stunt, and he found a cause—the cause of Hungary.

There were magnates in Hungary who wanted to restore the Hapsburgs, and had not money enough to do it. The Press lord contributed a large sum to their fund. The Princess, who had divorced her Hungarian husband was his adviser.

The Hungarians, it may be recalled, had promised not to restore the Hapsburgs without the consent of the Allies. The Press lord went further, and proposed a revision of boundaries. It was put to him:—

"The whole basis of your campaign was that Czechoslovakia, Rumania, and Yugoslavia were robber States?" "I said that under the Treaty of Trianon masses of Hungarians lived perforce under the rule of these States."

The Treaty of Trianon, which finalised Central European boundaries, was a sort of appendix (signed in 1920) to the Treaty of Versailles.

Hitler Technique

In a sense, Rothermere began to operate the Hitler technique of treaty revision long before Hitler got into his stride. It is one of the odder episodes in recent history. In cross-examination, counsel put it to the Press lord in this way—:

"In 1928, your son, Mr. Esmond Harmsworth, visited Hungary, and got as big a reception as Bonnie Prince Charlie did from the Scots?"—"Bigger, I believe."

The Press lord even thought of enthroning the Hohenzollerns as well as the Hapsburgs. In Court he repeated his confidence in the principle of monarchy, which he generally calls "constitutional government." And having laid the groundwork for Hitler, he was quick to recognise the Fuehrer, when he came on the scene as an eminently useful figure in the private diplomacy of a Press lord.

Again his Princess came in, and she fixed up a Rothermere visit to the Chancellor of the Third Reich. When Rothermere came home he told his "political representative" Hitler "ought to make her a duchess."

There was a second visit in 1937, this time to Berchtesgaden. The Princess met the Press lord at the Reich frontier, and escorted him to the presence. This was in 1937, before the Coronation.

The Coronation provided opportunities for return visits. The Princess did the entertaining. The Press lord paid—to the tune of £1,700 expenses. (At this time and till 1938 he was paying her £5,000 a year. Altogether he says he paid her "considerably more than £51,000" between 1932 and 1938).

She introduced him, during these Coronation festivities, to Captain Wiedemann "Hitler's confidential representative."

It was this gentleman who wrote later that the work of the Princess had "laid the groundwork" for the Munich "no-more-war" agreement, which came a year later.

If anybody ever revives that news film of Mr. Chamberlain waving the silly bit of paper that Hitler autographed at Munich a year ago we shall do well to remember "the groundwork"—the king-making activities of Press lords; the Princess who (as was common ground) received photostatic copies of the Press lord's letters from the German Chancellery; the hotel discussions in Park Lane and Monte Carlo; the secret diplomacy of our day. . . and what diplomacy!

Captain Wiedemann seems to have done what he could to stop this case coming into court. Perhaps he had in mind the letters passing between the Press lord and the Fuehrer which might—or might not—be read in Court.

Autumn Of 1938

An important one was not read aloud, but it was discussed in evidence. This was written in the autumn of 1938.

"Do you agree," the Press lord was asked, "that that letter suggested a course to Herr Hitler which, if followed, would have had the most violent European repercussions?"—"I do not think so."

It must have been about this time that Lord Rothermere was writing to Mr. Wickham Steed about the "Moscow-owned Prague Government."

We know Lord Rothermere's politics. What this case added was some knowledge of the atmosphere behind the scenes.

Behind the scenes stood the F.—for Fuehrer. The F., it was said, would grant the Princess "permission to use the correspondence as evidence, as he will feel it to be a great help for a woman in a fight against a powerful man, but, nevertheless, it will be unpleasant for him"

I don't know how unpleasant it has been for the F. It has been an eye-opener to the ordinary man, who doesn't often get such an insight into the back-passages of diplomacy, where peace "with gold is bought and sold."—(Reynolds News.")

Military System Of Early Muslims

The Secret Behind The Phenomenal Growth Of Islam

(By M. Fathulla Khan.)

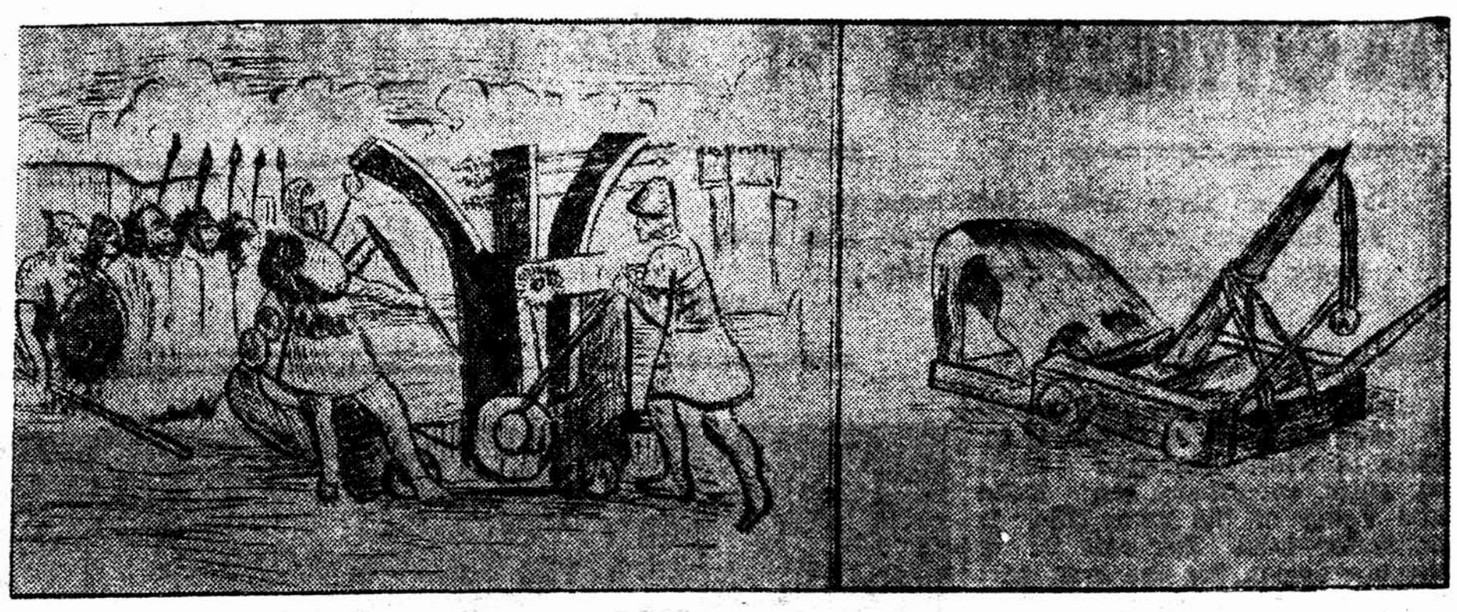


FIG. 1—Mechanism for shooting arrows.

FIG. 2—Hurling clocks of stone.

THE astonishing rapidity with which the Muslim army gained for Islam its immense empire shows that the early Muslim soldier was not unfamiliar with the art of warfare. Simple and unsophisticated though he was, compared with the soldier of the rival nations he was stronger and had fewer needs. Moreover, his generals possessed abilities such as no Persian or Byzantine general of that time could boast.

In the earliest days of Islam, the method of warfare was the old Arabian method. There was no regular army. All able-bodied Muslims formed its fighting army, which was not divided into regiments or legions, but was arranged on a tribal basis—every tribe having its own banner round which the members rallied. Besides the tribal banners there was the standard of the Prophet of black colour. There were two kinds of forces: infantry and cavalry. The usual weapons of the infantry were shield, lance and sword. Some were given only a sling and bow. The chief weapon of the cavalry was a lance, ten yards long. Hostilities began with individual fights, and only after a series of such skirmishes a general fight ensued, in which the cavalry attacked from both sides.

Soon, however, in the course of expansion, various military and civil needs pressed for attention, and like all administrative measures of Islam, its military system too goes back to the great Caliph Omar.

Special Department

Caliph Omar organised a separate department for military affairs, and instituted permanent military service. A muster roll was opened, and all those who wished to enter the military service were required to present themselves before the officer-in-charge who saw to their fitness to enter the service. When found fit, their names, with identification marks, parentage and other particulars, were carefully entered in the register.

The Muslim soldier received not only a princely remuneration, but also a substantial portion of the booty. During Caliph Omar's time a military officer received annually a salary ranging from 4 to 5,000 "dirhams" (10 dirhams made one "dinar" which was about 13sh. 6d. in value), while that of a soldier ranged from 500 to 600 dirhams. In addition to this, their wives and children received separate annuity. The troops, during active service, received also free ration.

But apparently the pay of the soldiery was gradually increased. Under the first Umayyad Caliph the standing army numbered 60,000 men, and it is stated that the yearly expenditure for it amounted to 60 millions. This, on an average, gives 1,000 dirhams per head.

FIG. 3—The Battering Ram.

In the beginning, over every 10 soldiers there was an "Areef" (Decurion); over every 50 a caliph; and over every 100 a "Qaid" or Lieutenant. Later this order underwent a change: over every ten was a Areef, over every ten Areefs a "Naqeeb," over every ten Naqueebs of 1,000 men a "Qaid," and over every ten Qaids of 10,000 men an "Amir" or Commander.

Each division of the army had its own distinguishing emblem. The branding of horses was also in vogue.

Permanent Stations

The need for permanent military stations was first felt and met by Caliph Omar. In all conquered countries he established permanent military stations, at important strategical points, where he planted a corresponding number of military colonists who settled down with their families and received an annuity; nay were even provided with war risks—a provision which accrued for the benefit of their heirs. Caliph Omar established four such permanent military stations in Syria, and divided the entire Muslim troops of that province into four army-corps. In Babylonia, on the other hand, were established two great military stations—Basrah and Kufah. The new military station in Egypt was in the neighbourhood of Babylon. Out of it grew the town of Fustat, the capital of Egypt until the foundation of Cairo in 975 A.D. Similarly, Alexandria, being exposed to naval attack, was provided with a strong garrison, which was frequently changed.

At first when the soldiers lived in these stations with their families, they built their barracks of reed, but soon these reed-huts gave place to houses of brick and mortar. Thus out of these military stations grew prosperous towns which, in course of time, proved to be decisive factors in the cultural development of Islam.

The armour of the Muslim soldier consisted of bow and arrow, lance and javelin, sword and battle-axe. The helmet protected the head, the coat of mail the body, and the arms and legs were incased in iron.

Periodical parades and reviews formed a regular feature of the military organisation from the earliest times. The Caliph of the time himself took the salute, and presented colours and individual prizes, in recognition of exceptional valour and heroism.

Mode Of March And Camping

"The Muslim army had an impressive mode of marching and camping. Troops of light cavalry formed the vanguard, while the archers accompanied them running and almost kept pace with their horses. The two wings were secured against sudden attack by flying corps. In the centre marched the infantry, armed with javelin, sword and shield. In their midst thousands of camels, with their pack-saddles decorated with small banners, carrying provisions tents and arms moved onward, while ambulances and sedan-chairs for the sick and wounded, and war-machines packed upon camels, mules and pack-horses, followeda in the rear.

The army did not have trumpets or bugles but small drums, called "Tabl" and "Bauq", whose dull but piercing sound drowned the noise and bustle of the march.

When they reached the appointed place of encampment, where the vanguard had already set up entrenchments, and had dug ditches, there arose, all of a sudden, a well-nigh picturesque town of tents, with regular streets, markets and squares.

Siege Machines

Among the siege machines employed by the early Muslims the following may be mentioned:—

"Manjaniq" and "Arradah" (Catapults and baliista). These were used for throwing blocks of stone and rafters, oil bottles and sometimes even poisonous reptiles, and for shooting arrows at the besieged town. Figure 1 shows a Manjaniq for arrows being worked. Figure 2 shows the type used for hurling blocks of stone.

The "Manjaniq" were so powerful that the blocks of stone which issued from them flew in straight line against the walls and penetrated right into them.

"DABABA": This was a fire-proof machine made of heavy planks and covered with thick cushions or hide soaked in vinegar. This was also used for siege purposes, and is said to be a more ancient device han the manjaniq.

"Kebash" or the Battering-ram (Fig. 3) served to make breaches in fort walls for undermining them they employed tortoises. This machine was an improvement upon the dababa, as it could be worked from inside by men without being exposed to attack by the enemy.

"NAPHTHA FIRE": To each corps of archers was attached a body of naaphitha-firemen who shot at the stronghold of the enemy with naphtha. These naphtha-firemen wore fire-proof uniform and could rush into the burning ruins of the enemy's stronghold.

Ethics Of War

The Muslim army is, from the earliest times, forbidden to touch old men, women, children, blind people, nurses and those engaged in religious pursuits, and the Prophet expressly forbade the destroying of crops, trees, houses of worship and other buildings or other wanton waste.

The enemy are not to be attacked during the night; they are not to be killed when they could possibly be taken prisoners. The prisoners of war are to be humanely treated, and when the hostility ends they are to be set free. Quarter must in all cases be given and unnecessary damage avoided. The conquered should by no means be caused to demoralise. Proposals for peace should be welcomed.

Further, Islam enjoins respect and strict observance of agreements, conventions and treaties, not only between the immediate parties thereto, but also between those who are allies of one or other of the parties.

Field Arrangement

During the Prophet's time, the army was arranged in close lines, and thus it advanced on the enemy, marching uniformly and keeping the ranks close. This method of field arrangement was known as "Rakhf."

Then it came to be divided into five corps; the centre, in which was the Commander-in-Chief and standard-bearers, was known as "khalb" or heart, the columns on the two sides were known as "Maimanah" (Right flank) and "Maisarah" (Left flank), the vanguard (usually composed of cavalry) was called "Muqaddimah", and the rearguard was called "Saqah" This order of field arrangement was

(Continued On Page 31)

Romance Of The Egyptian Oases

O what a glory doth this world put on
For him who with a fervent heart goes forth
Under the bright and glorious sky. . . .
—LONGFELLOW.

By
Harold Watterson, M.I.E.E., Fellow, Inst. Radio Engrs.

THE land of Egypt has an area of over six hundred thousand sq. miles of which less than 19,000 sq. miles, comprising the Delta and Valley of the River Nile, is cultivated land. The rest is a desolate region, for the most part waterless and devoid of vegetation across which the humble came l caravan plods for weeks at a time.

The Libyan Desert is the eastern and most inhospitable portion of the Sahara. Westwards from the Nile Valley into Tripoli stretches a high, dreary, stone-littered. limestone plateau, changing farther south into vast areas of Nubian sandstone and fantastically eroded arenaceous rocks, while farther south still, there is a country of white chalk, of about the same geological period as the Hampshire downs where the dust stirred up by the feet of the camels covers the caravan as with a mantle. Long chains of impassable sand-dunes stretch for distances up to 350 miles in N.N.W., S.S.E. direction, and the whole area is occasionally swept by sandstorms, caused by the heated air of the desert rushing into fill up depressions in the atmosphere created by most westerly gales which blow along the Mediterranean from the Atlantic

Oasis—Land

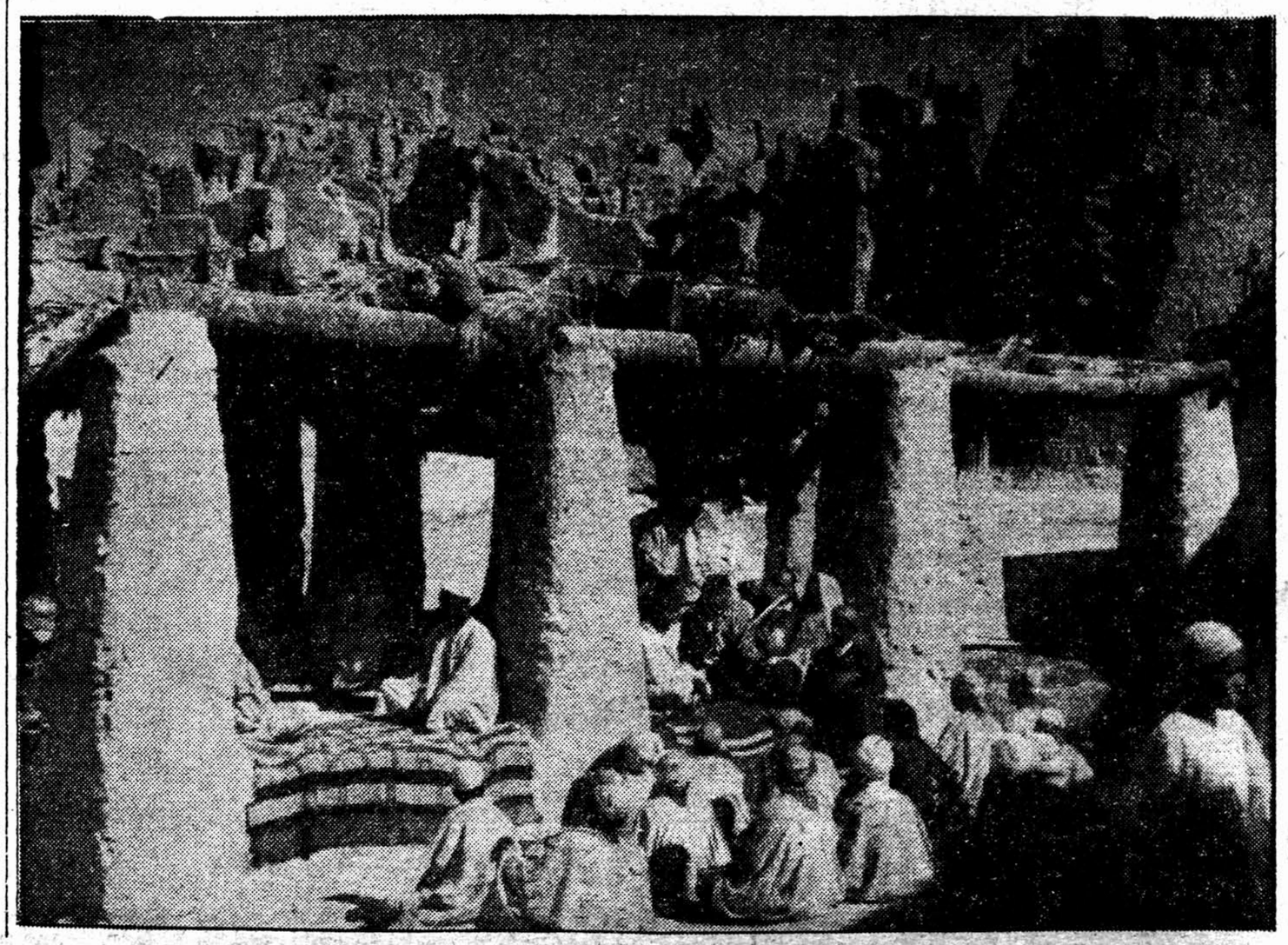
Hidden away in the rubble and desolation of the great Libyan Desert are a number of hollows or depressions, where springs of clear water gush forth and support populations of several thousands. These depressions are the Egyptian oases, of which the principal, from north-east to south-west, are Kharga, Dakhla, Farafra, Baharia and Siwa. The oases of Siwa and the Fayum are below sea-level. Between two lies the vast Qattara depression, recently discovered, which embraces an area of nearly eleven thousand square miles below sea-level, and which descends at its deepest known point to a depth of five hundred feet below the Mediterranean.

It is a peculiarity of the Egyptian oases that, alone their northern lengths, they are guarded by tremendous cliffs, in some instances over fifteen hundred feet high, whilst to the south and east the ground slopes down more gradually. Entrance and exit to an oasis are generally by means of a narrow pass. All the Egyptian oases are surprisingly beautiful and some are famous in history.

Until quite recently the journey to an Egyptian oasis was a long and arduous one by camel, across waterless and lonely desert. It took as long to get from Cairo to Farafra Oasis as it does to go from Egypt to India by sea. Now all that is changing. The Frontiers Administration is opening roads all over the desert, and the oases can be reached by six-wheeled motor cars from Cairo or Alexandria in a matter of hours.

Desert Roads

The oases are connected to each other and to the Nile Valley by tortuous tracks, worn smooth by the passage of the feet of countless camels. Some of these desert rails are very old indeed, and have been used for thousands of years. One of the best known is called the Darb-al-Arbain, or the "Forty Days' Road", and stretches from Darbar in the Sudan to Kharga Oasis, and from Kharga to Assiut. In olden times great numbers of slaves and large



In the Oasis of Siwa.

quantities of ivory and gum were brought into Egypt by this route from the Sudan.

Another very old desert road is the Darb-el-Towil, the "Long Road," which crosses the desert from the little town of Belat in the Oasis of Dakhla to Bendi Addi in the Nile Valley, Strangely enough, a well-known caravan route, the Darb-el-Mahasha, traverses the Qattara depression from end to end, but as everybody in the desert travelled for dear life, it is small wonder that no one took the trouble to find out that the Darb-el-Mahasha was below sea-level.

When Herodotus, the Greek historian, first beheld the Egyptian oases, he expressed his admiration in a phrase which has echoed down the centuries. He called them "The Islands of the Blast," and right well do the oases merit his description.

Abode Of Ammon-Ra

The Traveller reaches Kharga the great oasis of the exterior, in twenty hours by rail from Cairo. It is a unique and fascinating place. There is an old caravan town of 6,000 inhabitants, built underground in the most amazing manner, for the oasis has been overwhelmed by moving sand-dunes in the past. Smooth motor roads run everywhere in the oasis, and the Governor lives in a beautiful house which has a swimming pool, and is surrounded by gardens gay with English flowers. There is electric light in all the Garment houses, and the people are in touch by wireless with the outer world.

About 2,500 years ago, Darius I built a superb temple at Kharga to Ammon-Ra, the Sun-god. This temple stands intact. The whole oasis is full of temples, early Christian churches and ruined monasteries. During the 700 years of Roman occupation the oasis was used as a place of banishment. Juvenal, the Latin satirist, was sent there; St. Athanasius made its acquaintance; and Nestorius, the Bishop of Constantinople, was also exiled to Kharga.

Everyone who can do so should try to make the 120 miles' journey across the desert westward from Kharga Oasis to Dakhla, the great oasis of the interior. This oasis is 75 miles long and contains 20,000 people, who live in twelve quaint little towns. Dakhla is very lovely. Fat cattle stand deep in the bersin fields, everywhere the sweet song of birds mingles with the music of streams of crystal water, for there are over 700 artesian wells there, whilst the fertile floor of the oasis is dotted with the charming little towns built of purple brick, ringed by gardens and embowered in groves. You can get the sweetest oranges in the world at Dakhla, and there are grapes, figs, pomegranates and apricots in plenty. Many Dakhlians are rich men, for there are over 400,000 date palms in the oasis.

A Northern Oasis

Baharia, the northern oasis, is reached in thirteen hours by six-wheeled car from Mena House Hotel at the Pyramids. It is entirely surrounded by cliffs, thirteen hundred feet high It is quite small, and its six thousand people live in four large villages. Here again are gardens and orange groves. Springs irrigate the fields, and although it is twelve hundred years since the last Roman legionary left Baharia, the Romans are spoken of by the Baharians as though they had departed that afternoon.

Site Of Famous Oracle

Three hundred and fifty miles west-south-west of Alexandria lies Siwa, the site of the famous Temple and Oracle of Jupiter Ammon. It was in order to destroy this Oracle, which had prophesied his death, that Cambyses the Persian marched across the desert from Thebes, the modern Luxor, with 50,000 men. He had accomplished half his journey, Herodotus relates, when "as the troops were at their midday meal, a wind arose from the south, strong and deadly, carrying with it vast quantities of whirling sand which overwhelmed Cambyses and his army, causing them entirely to disappear."

Alexander the Great, in his turn, lost his way in the desert when he went to Siwa consult the Oracle, and was only saved from a dreadful death from thirst by a raven wheeling in the sky over the carcase of a camel lying in the track the guides had lost. The Temple and Oracle at Siwa has been destroyed by successive earthquakes, and only one wall now exists. This lovely oasis produces most delicious olives. You can get Siwa olives at the Ministry of Agriculture's shop at Giza, Cairo,

Siwa, Baharia and Dakhla are all connected to Cairo by Wireless telegraph.

Farafra

The journey to the Oasis of Farafra is not one to be lightly undertaken. From Baharia there are a hundred and twenty miles of chokingly dusty, dazzling, white chalk country to be traversed, and this induces a most pronounced iced-beer complex. It remains an inferiority complex, because there is no beer at Farafra Oasis, which is inhabited by five hundred people, all the adult males of which belong to the strange Senussi Brotherhood. There are no clocks in Farafra, and the people make fire by rubbing a pointed stick on a date-palm stem.

It is difficult to analyse the strange, secret charm of the Egyptian desert. It is, as a famous writer has said, as though a man were in love with a very beautiful but cruel woman. She treats him badly and the world crumbles in his hand: at night she smiles on him, and the world is a paradise.

The Child from One to Six

A child does not pick up bad habits any more quickly than he picks up good ones, but any habit once started is difficult to break.

By ETHEL C. DUNHAM, M. D.

Director, Division Of Research in Child Development, U. S. Children's Bureau

"HOW old is the baby?"

"He's nearly a year old, and before you know it he won't be a baby any more. I hate to see him grow up."

Mothers and fathers who talk like this do not realize how important to the child's future is the growing up that he does between the first birthday and the sixth.

These first five years of a child's life are generally known as the "pre-school years" and they are a very important period in the child's life. Many parents however, do not realize just how important this period is. They may give the baby the best of care, and the older children the best of schooling, but they do not understand how much the child is growing in mind as well as in body during this in-between period—the "pre-school' years. They may even hinder his development by encouraging baby ways when they should be encouraging independence and free action.

When your child begins to walk and talk he is no longer a baby. Though he is still dependent on you for almost everything, he is daily becoming less so and learning to do more for himself. Encourage his increasing desire for independence. Between the first and sixth birthdays he develops rapidly, and during these years he should strengthen the foundations of a healthy body and mind that have been laid during infancy.

During the pre-school years the child forms many lifetime habits and he has many necessary things to learn. He learns to walk and, talk, and he must learn also to feed himself, dress himself, go to the toilet alone, wash himself, and put away his toys and his clothes. He must learn that he cannot have his own way all the time, that he must take his turn and share with others, and many other lessons which his parents can teach him by good example.

Child Learns From Example

Imitation is as important a factor in a little child's development as curiosity. Nearly everything a child does he has seen some one else do. He may refuse a certain food if he sees some one else refuse it or he will eat it eagerly if the rest of the family are doing so. He learns to slap by being slapped. He learns to be untruthful by hearing untruthfulness. He delights in sweeping with a toy carpet sweeper or in ironing with a tiny iron or shoveling with a snow shovel because he has seen adults do similar things.

A child does not pick up bad habits any more quickly than he picks up good ones, but any habit once started is difficult to break. The emphasis placed on the "bad" one by the distressed parent often fastens it the more firmly in the child's mind. A child imitates all kinds of behaviour. Parents should see that he has the right kind to imitate.

Habits are learned by doing the same thing again and again. The more satisfaction there is in doing a thing the first time the easier it is to do it the second; if there is no satisfaction at all in doing it the child probably will not do it again.

Right here I should like to say that the work of training children should not be left to the mother alone. It is a two-parent job. Parents may have different opinions on certain points, but these differences should be discussed in private. It is a great mistake for those in authority to criticize each other's decisions before the children. The mother who says to her husband in a tone of irritation. "What made you let sonny go out? told him he wasn't to go. Don't you know he'll catch more cold?" 's making such a mistake. Much wiser it would be to say: "Sonny. did you forget that the mother said you weren" to go out? Mother and daddy think it best for you to stay in to-day."

Keep Him Healthy

Of course parents can be neither all wise nor all powerful, but fair and honest and consistent they should be The child who hears or sees or feels untruthfulness or dishonesty in his home even in little ways, is being taught slowly but surely to be untruthful or dishonest.

If I have said so much about training, it is because many parents who are particularly careful about their child's physical health are less concerned than they should be about his habits and behaviour.

But even where the child's physical health is concerned some parents who are particularly careful of the health of the baby do not always realize the importance of health supervision during the pre-school years If I were asked to sum up in a few general rules the best way to keep the pre-school child healthy, I should list them as follows

1 Take your child for a regular health examination twice a year (every month during the first year) to a doctor experienced in the care of children

2. If your child has not already been given special protection against smallpox and diphtheria ask the doctor to give it to him and advise you how to guard him against other diseases.

3. Take him to a dentist regularly twice a year for examination and care of his teeth, beginning at the end of the second year.

4. Be sure that his diet includes plenty of milk, green vegetables, fruits, cereals, meat, and eggs.

5. Be sure that he has 11 to 13 hours of sleep every night and a day-time nap or rest period of 1 to 2 hours.

6. Send him outdoors for play and exercise in the sunshine

7. See that he develops good habits of eating sleeping, exercise cleanliness, and elimination.

8. Weigh him once a month; measure his height twice a year.

Ask Yourself These Questions

A physical defect puts a child at a disadvantage with his schoolmates. Poor sight or hearing may make him seem dull and cause him to become discouraged and uninterested. Do not let your child reach school age with a handicap that can be removed. Parents should ask themselves these questions:

1. Does my child see and hear well?

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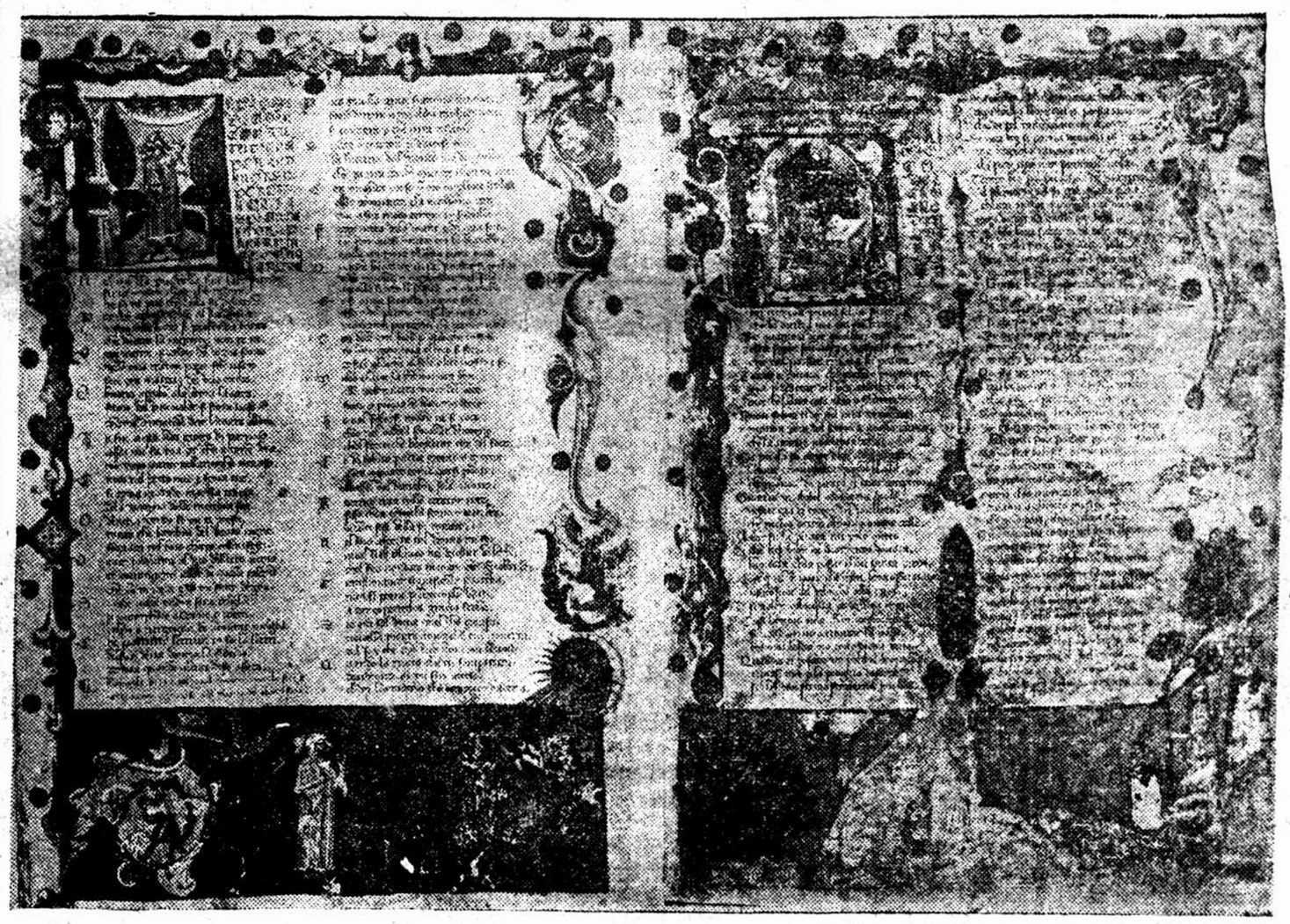

Two specimen pages of the Mss. of "The Divina Commedia."

A NEW EDITION OF THE DIVINA COMMEDIA

Among the books recently presented to the Bombay University is a new edition of Dante's "DIVINA COMMEDIA", the greatest poem in Italian and one of the greatest in world literature. This new edition is but a photographic reproduction of an old manuscript, called the Frankfort Code from the town where it is kept and containing, besides the text of the poem, a very old and important commentary to it, the one of Jacopo della Lana. The Frankfort Code can be safely attributed to the XIV century. It was given in 1834 by a Milan banker to the communal library of Frankfort. As things are now, it is one of the three major sources of any critical edition of Dante's poem; and moreover it is the only complete one. From the pictures reproduced one can see how clear and beautiful the writing is, and how magnificently adorned with miniatures.

For those not thoroughly acquainted with Italian literature, it is but needed to remember that Dante Alighieri (1265-1321) wrote his poem during his exile from the native town, Florence, then one of the most prominent republics ('comune') of medieval Italy. The poem is the crown of Dante's work, his former writings being several love lyrics, several scholastic treatises, and a half-verse, half-prose story of his famous love for Beatrice. The DIVINA COMMEDIA is not only the description of the three worlds (hell, purgatory, Heaven) but the fullest picture ever drawn of the life, the passions and the soul of middle-aged Italy, and Europe since the people met by the poet in his threefold pilgrimage are the most famous and infamous figures of his age: popes, cardinals, warriors, emperors, kings merchants, ladies, monks, saints and villains.

The book is a gift of the Dante Alighieri Society, a body mainly concerned with the teaching of Italian abroad, whose Committee in Bombay is headed by Dr. Mario Carelli, Italian lecturer in St. Xavier's College.

OUR SHORT STORY

By JAMES FREEMAN

The Withered Flowers

"THE case will be closed," Jim Gorham said, "when we pick up Alice Jason. She murdered him all right."

"Maybe that won't be so easy," said Inspector Ivan Gill. He didn't act like a man who was satisfied with the way things were going. His eyes kept roving about the room as though in search of something. Presently he crossed to the desk in the centre of the room and scrutinized the vase of withered roses. Part of the water in the vase had evaporated and what remained had turned a greenish yellow.

"Seems funny old man Heman should let these roses stay here all withered like this."

Horatio, the butler, cleared his throat. "I placed them there before I left on my vacation a week ago. They haven't been changed. Mr. Heman is an invalid, you know. Besides, he—er—couldn't have changed them in his—er—condition."

Inspector Gill looked at the butler quickly. "I suppose you mean by that that Mr. Heman couldn't change them because he was dead. How do you know he died six days ago? Why coudn't it have been yesterday?"

Horatio coughed. "I overheard the medical examiner telling you that Mr. Heman's death had occurred at least a week ago. That meant that there was no one in the house to change the flowers."

Jim Gorham grunted. Inspector Gill nodded to him and they went outside. Gorham said: "For gosh's sake, why don't you give up trying to pin it on someone else, and go after the girl? Look at the evidence we got: She was in the house alone with him. Now she's gone, no one knows where

The water in vase had turned a Greenish Yellow.

or when. The safe is open and the money's missing. Alice knew the combination. Let's send out a call for the girl and stop plaguing innocent guys like Horatio."

Inspector Gill grinned. "If we could pin it on a guy like Horatio it would save us all the trouble of trying to locate the girl."

The front doorbell rang. Jim Gorham opened it, admitting a young man who looked as though he'd seen a ghost. "I'm Harry Malcolm. I just heard about Mr. Heman. Doc Butterworth told me. He told me they thought Alice did it. Well, she didn't. She was with me. She ran away with me to get married. That's why she didn't let anyone know where she was going."

"Good"! said Jim Gorham. "That clinches it. A pat alibi like that is a certain admission of guilt. I'll bet you two didn't have a dime, so you and Heman's niece decided to murder him and take his dough and get out. You knew we'd catch up with you, so you rigged this alibi"

Young Malcolm's eyes blazed. "Why, you—"

"Take it easy," Inspector Gill put in. "Son, you calm down. It looks bad for your wife. Why did you want to eloped anyway?"

"Because Alice is only twenty and her uncle wouldn't consent to her marriage to me. He was a mean old guy. After he had his stroke and became paralyzed he hated everyone and everythng. The only one he got along with was Horatio. Horatio's nearly as bad as he is. I figure they're both a little warped. That's why I wanted to get Alice away."

Jim Gorham sneered. "You better shut up, kid. Every time you open your head you're sticking your neck farther into the noose. You're giving us the motive we want."

"Jim," said Inspector Gill, "you go get Horatio and bring him here. Son, keep on talking. Tell me more about this wife of yours. Is she sweet and pretty and did she like flowers? Did she and her uncle have their meals together?"

Malcolm's brow wrinkled. He peered at the inspector a moment as though suspecting he was being laughed at. But Gill's features remained impassive.

"You bet she's sweet and pretty. She liked flowers, too. You take a look at her garden if you don't believe me. Her garden was all she had to make her life pleasant—besides me. Old Man Heman never came out of his room. He ate there and slept there and gave his orders to Horatio there. Why?"

"I don't know," said Gill. "But you come with me." They went through the living-room into the dining-room. Gill looked around. He crossed to a buffet and examined the layer of dust that was on it. Then he beckoned to Malcolm and they went back into the study where Jim Gorham was waiting with Horatio.

"A guy who hated everybody and everything woudn't have any fondness for flowers, now would he?" Gill asked. "Even you could figure that one, Jim. But a girl as sweet and pretty as Alice might find a lot of comfort in 'em. She'd have 'em at her place at meal time.

"Now you take a chap like Horatio. Horatio's smart. He figured everything right down to the last detail. That's why he took the flowers from the dining-room buffet this morning and placed them on the desk in Heman's room. He figured that when I saw the flowers I'd see how withered they were and I'd figure they'd been there for a week, which was when Horatio went on his vacation. Well, he was right. But the point is dust forms on furniture in a week's time, and there's a little ring in the dust on the dining-room buffet made by that vase of flowers, and there are other marks where the petals had fallen off and been removed. That meant somebody must have moved the vase this morning, and why should they, unless it was for purposes such as I have described.....Jim, you dumbhead, grab him. He's reaching for a gun..... O. K., Jim. But next time, for heaven's sake, don't look so stupid."

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"Sevika"

A Dance Drama

An entertainment of Indian dances had been arranged by the Bombay Presidency Women's Council in aid of the Rescue Home, and for furthering the work of the sub-committees of the Council in this and other directions of public weal.

Mr. H. Chaudhury, well-known art-critic, is the author of the story and is directing the show, while Mr. Sukhendu Dutt has composed the dance drama, which forms the second part of the programme.

A Special Children's Show has been arranged at 10 a.m. to-day, while the main show will be on the 15th December, at 6-30 p.m. Both will be held at the St. Xavier's College Hall, Cruickshank Road.

The following is a synopsis of the dance-drama.

SCENE I. Sevantipur in the Himalayas. It is winter. Nataraj in meditation. A monk chants Vedic Hymns singing the glory of Siva. Sancharika, Suchanchala and Sunayana dance before Nataraj to awake him from his meditation so that he may free Mother Earth from the grip of winter and bring back spring on earth. Nataraj, moved by her dancing, blesses her and grants her prayer.

The queen of the forest enters dancing the advent of spring. All the forest girls join her dance in a group.

Sunayana and Suchanchala lose themselves in ecstasy at the return of springtime. Is it true? Is it really true that spring has arrived? This flower, this light, this glorious feeling of joy! Is it really spring? Sancharika feels impelled by the call of youth, the longing of a lonely soul to come out from the dark in quest of its companion.

A peacock enters. Sancharika and her companions are enchanted by its beauty. Kromancha, a hunter enters, following the peacock. Kromancha's appearance move them to despair. Kromancha dances in delight at finding his prey, and attempts to kill the peacock, Sancharika intervenes—her eyes meet those of the fearless and youthful hunter Kromancha sees in her a charming kind soul. Sancharika leaves with the peacock and her companions. The kind words of Sancharika bring about a peculiar transformation in the soul of Kromancha. The vision of love appears before Kromancha in a misty veil. Kromancha wakes up from his dream, and looking at the earth it appears to him as if the whole earth were transformed into something rich and strange.

Miss Bharati as Suchanchala.

INTERVAL

SCENE II. In the forest. Kromancha dancing with his companions. He has now a different feeling. He can no longer put his heart into dancing. He leaves them and moves away. He feels in him the call of the unknown which he has never felt before. He dances and Sancharika, Sunayana, Suchanchala join him in a group. Kromancha forgets his loneliness. Sancharika throws the garland of her love around Kromancha. Suchanchala tries to stop her, alas! too late Sancharika asks, 'why must I not put a garland of my love on Kromancha'. Suchanchala shudders. 'I cannot say—it is too cruel to be spoken,' and she leaves the stage

SCENE III. Nataraj in the forest. A worshipper dances before him. A group of people sitting around, waiting for the dancer to finish the dance so that they can say something. The dance ends. In rushes Suchanchala. Begs of him to have mercy on Sancharika and kill her love for Kromancha when it is still young. Impatient people demand the life of Kromancha. Suchanchala shudders at the thought of the destruction of Kromancha and leaves in terror. Nataraj dances the dance of 'kalyan' and pacifies them by assuring good to all. All except Nataraj leaves. Enter Sancharika is followed by Suchanchala. She appeals to Nataraj to explain why Kromancha must be destroyed—if her love was responsible for the destruction of Kromancha why did he give this love to her. Nataraj says nothing. Suchanchala says, 'Thou art dedicated to God' Sancharika leaves in a trance. Suchanchala dances the dance of sorrow. Song 'This Spring full of tears never came into my life again.'

SCENE V. Kromancha dances the dance of vigour, valour and the beauty of youth inspired at the love offerings of Sancharika. Sancharika enters morose. She begs Kromancha to excuse her from offering her love. "She is dedicated to God." All endeavours of Kromancha to give up her superstitions and have more faith on their undaunted love fails to make Sancharika change her mind, towards the hunter and towards the Almighty. Conflict of loyalties and her devotion to God proves stronger and reigns supreme. They separate.

SCENE VI. Nataraj in meditation. Enters Suchanchala and Sunayana to wake him up, slowly enters Sancharika. She dances the dance of devotion and offers herself to God, saying, "Thou desired that I be dedicated to thee, and I remain dedicated to Thee."

END.

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BOOKS AND THEIR AUTHORS

FIRST OFFENDERS AND PROBATION

THE PROBATION SERVICE IN ENGLAND AND IN INDIA: With a Foreword by the Home Member of Council, Government of India. Issued by the Association for Moral and Social Hygiene in India, New Delhi. Pp. 24, Price Annas 2 or Re. 1 per dozen. Postage extra. The Bombay Legislature has passed Act 19 of 1938 empowering specified courts to release after due admonition, first offenders convicted of minor offences, to release on probation of good conduct, women convicted of any offence and men convicted of certain minor offences; and to release under the supervision of a probation officer, an offender who is under the age of 25. Probation is a device alternative to final judgment and imprisonment, where delinquents may be saved from going to prison and may be placed under treatment adapted to their personal and social circumstances so as to ensure future good conduct. The delinquent may be allowed to remain in his own family circle, or in special hostels or in approved lodgings or in training homes. After-care of those discharged from prisons is also regarded as part of the work of probation officers. The success of the probation system however, depends upon local conditions and efficient supervision by officers competent to guide, admonish and befriend those who are put on probation.

There is abundant evidence in India of social service, including probation work having caught the imagination and sympathetic understanding of men and women. The book under review explains briefly the methods of probation, after-care, training and duties of probation officers, etc., and is an excellent introduction to the practical study of this important subject. N. H. P.

HINDI STORIES

NISARGA by Shrimati Homvati Devi, published by Sahitya Ratna Bhandar, Civil Lines, Agra. Price Re. 1|-. Pages 216.

A collection of eleven gripping stories for those who love to read short stories in Hindi. A thrilling book for everyone who is interested in Hindu social hits. "Ghote-ki-Topi" is a story which holds the reader's interest from start to finish. In "Prayashchit" the plot is quite ingenious. The book will appeal to a vast number of readers. H. P. G.

All-India Commercial And Industrial Directory

ALL-INDIA COMMERCIAL AND INDUSTRIAL DIRECTORY (1939-40) edited by M. G. Desai and G. R. S. Rao, Published by the All-India Industrial Federation, Lakshmi Building, Sir Pherozeshah Mehta Road, Fort, Bombay. Price Rs. 2.

The third edition of the All-India Industrial and Commercial Directory which is just out, not only maintains all the features which have made the publication a popular and useful one, but several of its chapters have been thoroughly revised and considerably enlarged, thus increasing its usefulness and popularity.

The book has been divided into five sections containing articles regarding various aspects of Indian trade and industry and their development, review of commercial houses and industrial establishments, insurance and banking, commerce and industries in Indian States and information of general interest. The Rt. Hon. M. R. Jayakar points out in his foreword the utility of this publication: "With the increasing need of economic self-sufficiency due to the war and the resultant impetus to indigenous industry, it is to be hoped that India will rapidly outgrow her ancient feudalism and develop into a modern and progressive State."

The book is moderately priced at Rs. 2.

LABOUR LEGISLATION

THE ORGANISATION OF LABOUR INSPECTION IN INDUSTRIAL AND COMMERCIAL UNDERTAKINGS.

REPORT FOR THE 26TH SESSION OF THE INTERNATIONAL LABOUR CONFERENCE (1940) PRICE 8|-; dol. 2.00.

One of the questions with which the International Labour Organisation has had actively to concern itself ever since its foundation has been that of the measures taken in the various countries to secure the uniformiy strict application of national labour legislation and particularly of legislation by means of which the provisions of Conventions adopted by the International Labour Conference may be implemented.

As early as 1923 the International Labour Conference had unanimously adopted a Recommendation "concerning the general principles for the organisation of systems of inspection to secure the enforcement of the laws and regulations for the protection of the workers." This Recommendation constituted a kind of model code for the organisation and working of national labour inspection services. It was however only a Recommendation and therefore had no binding force. Consequently a movement has grown up in subsequent years for the adoption of a Draft Convention laying down principles for the organisation of labour inspection services. This movement led the Governing Body to decide to place the question of labour inspection on the agenda of the International Labour Conference for 1940 with a view to the adoption of a Draft Convention.

As a preliminary step the Governing Body instructed the Office to convene at the end of May 1939 a conference of representatives of the various States Members to discuss the whole subject and to assist the Office in determining the points which might be considered as suitable for treatment in a Draft Convention. For the purposes of this preparatory technical conference the Office prepared a report analysing on comparative international lines the situation as regards the organisation of labour inspection in the various countries and submitting a list of "points" as a basis for discussion. This report, duly devised and corrected, has now been published in the form of a grey report on "The Organisation of Labour Inspection in Industrial and Commercial Undertakings" which also includes the record of the preparatory technical conference mentioned above and the questionnaire addressed to Governments for the purpose of eliciting their views as to the proposals which might be submitted to the Conference in 1940.

The report begins with a general introduction containing an historical outline of labour inspection and a discussion of labour inspection considered as an international problem. It then proceeds to analyse the national laws and regulations on the subject under the following headings: organisation of labour inspectorates (administrative organisation of inspectorates, territorial and material organisation safety and health museums, etc., the situation in federal countries); the inspecting staff (qualifications required, methods of recruiting, probation and training status and position of inspectors); powers of inspectors (right of free access to premises, free right of inspection, powers of regulation); measures to enable the inspectors to carry out their duties (obligations of the employers, obligations of the workers and third parties, penalties for obstructing inspectors); enforcement proceedings; obligations of labour inspectors (measures for securing impartiality and independence, measures for the protection of trade secrets, etc.); collaboration with employers and workers; methods and standard of inspection (methods of inspection, efficiency of inspection visits, frequency of visits) labour inspection reports. The report also includes a table of national enforcement services.

This report is of particular interest as constituting the only international survey and analysis of the problems of labour inspection in the various countries and the methods adopted for their solution.

MENTAL HEALTH IN THEORY AND PRACTICE

(By Bahadur Mal, M.A., Professor of Philosophy and Psychology, D. A. V. College, Lahore. Price Rs. 2-4.).

A number of books have been published on physical culture to show how to keep body and muscles in fit condition, but very few books have been published at least in this country on "Mental Health", or rather, how to keep the mind healthy and strong. Prof. Bahadur Mal in his book has shown both in theory and practice the ways and means to keep both mind and body in fit condition, for it is the mind that controls the body and if the mind is healthy and strong, the body also will be found physically fit. There are many problems of mind, such as fear, worry, anxiety, which cause nervous disorders, neurasthenia, hysteria and other complications. A correct mental attitude not only would overcome all these difficulties and pitfalls, but would lead to a better and happier life, both mental and physical, which is the ultimate goal of every man and woman in life. The book contains many hints and suggestions to maintain mental health in good order and would be very handy to understand the cause and cure of many mental disorders.

FICTION

SQUARING THE TRIANGLE. By A. P. Garland. T Werner Laurie Ltd. 7/6.

This is a most amusing story by the author of "A Yank at Oxford" in the film version of which Robert Taylor broke a million feminine hearts by his quizzical smile, faultless profile and laughing blue eyes. It deals with the adventures of Peter Glen who has had to retire from the Air Force for reckless flying and who draws a winning ticket for £80,000 in a National lottery run by the State of Waldania. He has sold half his share to a friend but they both find to their dismay that with the prize goes the hand of the Nupska (the daughter of a Waldanian chief) and as both the young men are engaged and as the lady cannot obviously be divided up the most amusing complications arise. How everything is eventually straightened out and how the impossible situation comes to an end is very amusingly related. Dictators, revolutions, secret police and all sorts of droll characters figure in the offing, and help to make the book thoroughly readable and interesting.

H. H.

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Jinnah's Move 'Ill-Conceived And Ill-Advised'

Appeal To Other Parties To Placate League

MADRAS, Dec. 9.

"Whatever quarrel Mr. Jinnah may have with the Congress High Command, in the interest of his community,—I may say that I have also my own quarrels with the High Command in the interest of India as a whole and all communities,—his organising an All-India demonstration in the form he has suggested, is, with all respect to him, ill-advised and should not have been proposed."

Thus observed Mr. S. Srinivasa Iyengar, ex-President of the Indian National Congress, in the course of an interview to the "United Press," on Mr. Jinnah's exhortation to Muslims, to observe December 22 as 'Thanks Giving Day.'

Mr. Iyengar added: "The effect of the demonstration will be to exasperate and intensify communal feeling and embitter relations, which it is Mr. Jinnah's object as well as mine to compose I am sure that many Muslims, both in the League and outside, must be sharing my regret.

"If the Congress High Command will not recognise the Muslim League, the League as represented by Mr. Jinnah and his friends and the Hindu Mahasabha as represented by Mr. V. D. Savarkar and his co-workers, should come together and try to adjust differences. I can only hope that better counsels will prevail and Mr. Jinnah will yet see his way to modify or withdraw the proposal, if only out of regard for many Hindu friends all over India, who have great respect for him and agree with him as to the importance of the Muslim League being fully recognised by the Congress, and who are anxious to bring about a permanent and just communal concord."—United Press.

OPPOSED TO ISLAMIC PRINCIPLES

Azad Muslim Conference Condemns Jinnah's Statement

LAHORE, Dec. 9.

The recent announcement of Mr. M. A. Jinnah exhorting Muslims to observe a "day of deliverance" was characterised as uncalled for and inopportune at a meeting of the Muslim nationalists, held under the auspices of the Azad Muslim Conference.

The resolution which was unanimously passed recorded that the statement of Mr. Jinnah was opposed to the true spirit of Islamic principles.

The resolution adds: "At a time when the Congress and Muslim League leaders are trying to sit down together and find ways and means of bridging the gulf between the two organisations any move on the part of the President of the Muslim League to widen that gulf is not only deplorable and detrimental to the best interests of the country but is an act of political shortsightedness to which no right thinking Muslim should be a party. We, therefore, earnestly appeal to all Muslim brethren to desist from such anti-national and anti-Muslim activities and help to create an atmosphere of goodwill and toleration which alone could pave the way towards a permanent inter-communal unity"—A. P.

Russian Occupation Of Hegland Admitted

Severe Fighting In Northern Finland

FINNS ATTACK SOVIET HARBOUR OF KRONSTADT

COPENHAGEN, Dec. 9.

A Finnish motor-torpedo boat attacked "with success" part of the Soviet naval harbour of Kronstadt, according to the Helsinki correspondent of the "National Tidende."

LEAFLETS DROPPED

A Helsinki report says that Finnish aeroplanes flew over Leningrad early this morning and dropped leaflets only.

FIGHTING IN N. FINLAND

HELSINKI.—Fighting in Northern Finland consists of continuous jockeying for position which makes it difficult to follow the course of the conflict. In some districts, small Finnish patrols recovered several miles of territory but in others, Russian pressure is intense.

ITALIAN REINFORCEMENTS

Latest reports state that the flow of Russian reinforcements has ceased, and several Russian warships have left the Port of Petsamo. The population of Helsinki hastened to air-raid shelters to-day, as 30 'planes flew over, but it was learned with relief that they were Italian reinforcements.

RUSSIANS OCCUPY HEGLAND

Finns are officially admitting Russian occupation of Hegland They say that a police patrol which had been the only garrison left before the attack began.

Russians bombarded the Island from the sea and air for five days and then launched the attack only to find that it had lacked defenders all the time--

Arrangements have been made *for British firms to supply 60,000 military gasmasks to Finland.—Reuter.*

HEAVY FIGHTING ALONG KARELIAN ISTHMUS

LONDON, Dec. 9.

Reports received in London from Col. Mellblom, Commanding the Finnish Forces at Viipuri (Viborg) state that extremely heavy fighting is raging along the Karelian Isthmus. Russians are attacking with reinforcements. but at no point have they succeeded in breaking the Mannerheim Line.

All is quiet in Petsamo where the Russians are taking time to safeguard communications.

AIR-RAID CASUALTIES

Definite figures of casualties in air-raids on Helsinki are 65 dead and 160 injured. There have been no air-raids in Helsinki since the first two days of the war.

A SURPRISE ATTACK

HELSINKI.—White-clothed Finnish soldiers on Skis attacked Russians on a two-mile front in the extreme North of Finland, on Saturday, and inflicted heavy losses. It is stated that the Russians were taken by surprise.—

HANGO BOMBED

HELSINKI.—Russians bombed Hango, but many of the bombs failed to hit the objectives. The number of victims is not known, but it is stated that the bombers' marksmanship was poor.—Reuter.

OFFENSIVE AGAINST BRITAIN, FRANCE AND HOLLAND?

Germany's Plan Postponed Not Abandoned

PARIS, Dec. 9.

Details of an alleged German plan for a general offensive against France, Britain and Holland which was to have begun on November 11 are given by a neutral observer who has lately arrived in France from Berlin. The plan was vetoed at the time by the German High Command but, says the observer, it is only postponed and not indefinitely abandoned.

According to the informant, there was first to be a violent offensive lasting several days against the Maginot Line, with the object of attracting French reinforcements there. Then would follow simultaneously an attack on Holland and a mass air attack on Britain, in which 5,000 'planes were to have been used.

This attack was to clear the way for landing on the English coast. Further to facilitate these operations an extensive minefield was to be laid to stop the communications between Britain and Holland.—Reuter.

Cable Items

BIRMINGHAM.—There was a fire at Market Hall in the centre of the city, during Friday night and is believed to be the work of I.R.A. The fire was discovered by patrolling air-raid wardens and brought under control in half an hour.

INFANTRY AND ARTILLERY ACTIVITY

German Air Force Reconnaisance On W. And C. France

PARIS, Dec. 9.

A 'communique' says that there was infantry and artillery activity at various points of the Front.

BERLIN.—A 'communique' says the Air Force conducted increased reconnaissance over Western and Central France. It declares that German aircraft were attacked unsuccessfully by fighter 'planes, and also experienced anti-aircraft fire, but all returned safely.—Reuter.

Enemy 'Plane Over Thames Estuary

LONDON, Dec 8.

The Air Ministry announces that during the night, enemy aircraft were reported off the east coast.

R.A.F fighters were sent up to intercept. One enemy aircraf approached the Thames estuary and was driven off by anti-aircraft fire.—Reuter.

STOP PRESS

SOVIET'S BIG BID TO CRUSH FINLAND?

HELSINKI, December 9.

It is believed that Moscow has decided to make a big bid to break the Finnish resistance before winter really closes down.—Reuter.

Soviet Claims Advance: Finns Take To Guerilla Warfare

LONDON, Dec. 8.

The Mascow Radio broacast a communique stating that Soviet troops to-day continued to advance on all points. In the eastern part of the Karelian Isthmus after yesterday's penetration into the main Finnish advance line further advances were made in the northerly direction and on the flank.

The Soviet pressure to-day was the strongest in the northern sector of the Isthmus along the river Vuoski. Fighting in this area mostly consists of skirmishes between patrols. With their superior numbers. Russians' advance is inevitable but the Finnish staff say that the withdrawal of their men is slower than they dared hope.

The Red Army is faced with many handicaps, as a push through the countryside of trackless pine-forests intersected with frozen streams and dotted with small lakes, is totally devoid of landmarks buried under snow. Deep drifts and huge boulders make natural tank-traps.

The Finnish ski-troops are indulging in guerilla tactics enabling them to escape with the minimum casualties, while inflicting many on the enemy. The Soviet aircraft is reported to-day to have bombed the nickel mines at Kosoljoki. The Finns are reported to be holding their own round Petsamo, where the Soviets recently considerably reinforced.

Russians Suffer Heavy Losses

The "Dagbladet" of Navy reports that Russians suffered heavy losses when landing troops a Lenahamari. The Soviet boats were approaching the shore when a terrific explosion occurred sending huge rocks hurtling into the sea

A number of boats capsized and several hundred troops were drowned. Simultaneously the Finnish machine-guns opened fire.

Russian Attack Repulsed

A Finnish communique states: "The Russians continued to attack near Tallalenjoki on the western fringe of Lake Ladoga. The attack was reposed On the eastern frontier the Russians occupied the village of Suomussalmi.

"The Russians have occupied the island of Suursaari (Hogland) destroying two villages. There were no air raids to-day"

Blockade Threat Discounted

A Finns official statement discounts the Russian threat to blockade the Finnish coast.

The statement declares that Finnish mines. coastal batteries, aircraft and warships must be reckoned with and adds that no ship can enter the gulf of Bothnia and it is unlikely that the gulf of Finland can be blockaded effectively.

RUSSIANS' DECISION TO BLOCKADE THE COASTS OF FINLAND. IT IS BELIEVED,

(Continued on page 12, column 4.)

International Law Must Be Respected

American Note To Britain On Contraband Control

WASHINGTON, Dec. 8

The text of the United States' note to Britain which is published following the lines mentioned in yesterday's message reserving the rights of the United States under International Law.

The note declares that the maintenance of the integrity of International Law cannot be too strongly emphasised at a time when a tendency towards disrespect of such law was threatening the security of peace-loving nations.

The British order, if applied literally, would divert to British ports American ships found carrying goods of German origin and ownership regardless of the place of landing or destination and regardless of the ownership of the goods at the time a vessel was intercepted.

The note draws the attention to the combat area under the Neutrality Act prohibiting the United States' ships engaging in commerce within certain limits off the west coast of Europe and adds consequently any justification of interfering with American vessels on grounds of a breach of blockade can hardly arise.

The measures directed by the belligerent against another may not rightfully be carried to the point of enlarging the rights of the belligerent over neutral vessels or otherwise penalising the legitimate activities of neutral states.

The United States cannot view with equanimity measures contemplated by the Order in Council which, if applied, cannot fail to add to the many inconveniences and damages to which international trade is already subjected.

Mildest Note Possible

The note is considered in diplomatic circles here about the mildest that could be issued in view of the political situation in the United States and the lynxlike scrutiny the Isolationists are giving to any more by the Administration. At the same time, the Administration could have hardly made the note more stringent since it has not protested to Germany regarding mine-sowing or detention of her ships.

Employment of Idle Ships

President Roosevelt told a press conference that he had discussed with Ambassador Kennedy the question of employing those American ships which had been idle owing to war restrictions and added that consideration was being given to the suggestion that some ships should be used on various routes outside the war zone.

The President said that this would not involve any specified agreement with Britain. If however, certain lines between non-American neutral ports were to be abandoned by any of the belligerents he would like to place American ships on those routes for the duration of the war. Roosevelt said that the suggestion that some idle vessels should be used to transport to the United States rubber and tin acquired from Britain by barter had not made much headway.—Reuter.

Nazi 'Planes Forced Landing

BERLIN, Dec. 8.

A communique admits that one German 'plane which was attacked by British fighters east of the Firth of Forth yesterday made a forced landing in the sea "owing to engine trouble."

The Communique says that the crew left the 'plane in a rubber boat. Rescue units of the air-force are on the way.—Reuter.

"ITALIAN FOREIGN POLICY HAS STOOD TEST OF TIME"

Nazi Journal On Fascist Council's Communique

BERLIN, Dec. 9.

"Diplomatische Korrespondenz" commenting on the communique issued by the Fascist Council which confirm their neutrality, reaffirms relation with Germany as was reiterated at Milan, Munich and Luxemberg and expresses the view that change in the position of the Balkan's will directly affect Italy, says that whether the world likes it or not it will have to take note of this declaration.

The Council is right in announcing that the Italian foreign policy since the beginning of the war has stood the test. If Italy is standing ready in this way, it means the extension of the theatre of war can be avoided which is not demanded by the situation, according to the German point of view.—Reuter

BRITISH BAN ON GERMAN EXPORTS

U. S. Seeking Permission To Allow Goods Already Ordered

NEW YORK, Dec. 9.

Commenting on Government's Note to Britain with reference to stopping German exports, well-informed sources in Washington state, according to the Associated Press of America, that the United States will be satisfied if Britain permits the passage of German goods already ordered by Americans and paid for in full or part, as well as products such as optical instruments, which is impossible to obtain elsewhere. The same sources state that if Britain permits the above-mentioned exports, the United States will make a brief reaffirmation of her position under the International Law to let the matter rest and not insist on lifting the blockade.—Reuter.

ANGLO-SOUTH AFRICAN WOOL DEAL

PRETORIA, December 7.

The Union and British Governments have successfully negotiated a scheme under which Britain is prepared to purchase most of the South African wool clip at an average price of ten pence three farthings.

The announcement was made by the Secretary of Agriculture who declared that the average price was equal to that for Australian clip and must be regarded as most satisfactory.

Buyers appointed by the British Wool Control would participate in the auction sales in the ordinary way to bid at least to the limits of agreed prices for various types.—Reuter.

German Merchantman Captured

LONDON, Dec. 9.

A British warship has captured the German merchantman "Henning Oldendorff" (3648 tons) and taken her to a British port. It is the Navy's 19th prize in addition to 17 other merchantmen accounted for, mostly scuttled by crews in order to avoid capture.—Reuter.

Japanese Boat Missing After Sending Out S. O. S.

LONDON, Dec. 9.

Nothing has been heard of the Japanese freighter "Azuma Maru" (6,646 tons) since she sent out an S. O. S. in Scottish waters yesterday. The efforts of the London office of the owners to get in touch with the vessel by wireless have been hitherto unsuccessful.—Reuter.

INSURRECTION AGAINST SOVIET

LONDON, Dec. 8.

According to reports from the Polish-Rumanian frontier an armed insurrection against the Soviet troops has broken out in the oil region of Dobogrytch, Western Ukraine, in protest against the newly constituted Soviet authority.

Many Soviet officers and men are reported to be in hospital at Lwow

Bomb Thrown At Firth Of Forth Bridge

Police Suspect I. R. A.

LONDON, Dec. 8.

The Scottish police and military authorities are investigating what is believed to be an attempt to damage the Firth of Forth bridge or nearby buildings by a bomb thrown from the window of a train crossing the bridge this afternoon.

The object thrown caught fire but did no damage. Its remains have been recovered for expert examination. It is not yet known whether it was a crude form of an incendiary bomb.

The train was held up at the next station, carriages were searched and passengers were questioned but no arrest hitherto has been made.

The rumours that I. R. A. are involved are unconfirmed.

"NO BOMB THROWN"

(LATER).—The police are now satisfied that no bomb was thrown over the Forth Bridge. There was no attempted outrage. It is understood that the suspected bomb was a length of film which caught fire by unknown means.—Reuter.

SEGREGATION OF ASIATICS IN TRANSVAAL

New Party Led By Hertzog Formed

PRETORIA, Dec. 9.

Segregation of Asiatics both as regards dwelling places and trade is included in the programme of action adopted by General Hertzog and his followers in Transvaal who have formed a new party called the People's Party of Transvaal. The Party hopes to amalgamate with Nationalists led by Dr. Malan, thus strengthening the segregation supporters in Parliament.—Reuter.

Pope Gives Benediction

ROME, Dec. 8.

For the first time for 70 years, the Pope to-day gave Benediction "Urbietorbe" from the balcony of the church in Rome—the Basilica of Santa Maria Maggiore.

The Pope drove in a procession of nine cars through cheering crowds to the Basilica where 40 years ago to-day, on the Feast of Immaculate Conception, he celebrated his first Mass.—Reuter.

LAHORE.—The "United Press" understands that Qazi Masud Hussain, Advocate of Allahabad, has been appointed Advocate-General of the Jammu and Kashmir State.

Menace Of Magnetic Mines

Asdic System Of Tracing U-Boats Proves Successful

The asdic system of tracing U-boats, Reuter is informed, enables two destroyers to do what ten destroyers were required to do in the last war.

The ingenious apparatus has been perfected over the past 17 years through the most intensive experiments by navy technicians. No other navy possesses such an efficient instrument.

The system coupled with other devices enabled us to attain a measure of mastery over the submarine but it would be foolhardy, Reuter is told, to under-estimate the problem of magnetic and floating mines.

These vary in sensivity and it is necessary to find different means of rendering them harmless. Various methods are now being applied with the result that all ports in the United Kingdom are being kept open for commerce with only slight delays. Within a reasonable period, it is hoped to have means of sweeping all vital channels every day or even several times daily so that it will be possible to say that every channel is safe throughout the twenty-four hours.

German-Rumanian Trade Talks Fail

The German trade delegation headed by Dr. Clodius is angry at the slack progress of their efforts to secure from Rumania large quantities of food and other commodities in return for delivery by Germany of industrial goods after an indefinite period.

The negotiations which lasted all day, were fruitless. Britain has chartered nearly all Rumanian barges and tugs. In addition, the Rumanian Government has declined to allow food to leave the country.

King's Deep Study Of Modern Tactics

Reuter's Special correspondent with the B. E F. writes, "The King's visit to see his army and move among his soldiers has done a great deal to make the B. E. F. feel a proper pride of its achievement which though not spectacular forms a real contribution to the Allied cause.

His Majesty's thoroughness has made a deep impression upon the troops who appreciated the little extra excursions that seemed good to him in the course of his investigations. His Majesty by the highly technical questions he asked revealed that he had considerable knowledge of modern tactics and equipment.

Concert For Troops In France

It is announced that a portion of Gracie Field's concert for troops in France on Christmas night will be broadcast.

An International Tin Committee communique announces that the quota for the first quarter of 1940 has been fixed at 120 per cent. of standard tonnage.

Tory Success In Stretford By-election

LONDON, Dec. 9.

In the Stretford by-election, caused by the death of Mr Anthony Crossley (Conservative), killed in an air crash in Denmark, in August, resulted as follows:—

Ralph Etherton Conservative) ..	23,408
Edwards (Independent Labour) ..	4,424
Gower (Communist) ..	1,519

In accordance with the party truce there was no official Labour candidate.—Reuter.

TEST CASE TO SETTLE CONTROVERSY

Japanese Liner To Sail With German Goods For Japan

TOKYO, Dec. 9.

The Japanese liner "Sanyo-maru" sails from Rotterdam on December 10, with German exports for Japan. According to the Tokyo press, this will provide a test case as to the possibility of settlement of the controversy now going on between Japan and the Allies regarding the enforcement of economic war against German exports. It is pointed out that "Sanyomaru" is the first Japanese ship to sail from European waters, with German exports since the Allies' decision to stop German exports came into operation.—Reuter.

League Council Meeting

GENEVA, Dec. 9.

It has now been decided that there will be a public meeting of the League Council at 17-00. The general trend of opinion in League circles appears to favour expulsion of Russia from the League.

BR. & FR. DELEGATIONS

The British and French Delegations arrived and drove to their hotels where they will remain until the League Council meets at noon.—Reuter.

Procedure To Be Followed In Monday's Meeting

LONDON, Dec. 9.

It is suggested in authoritative British circles that the likely course of procedure of Monday's public meeting of the League Council may be: first, a resolution will be passed condemning aggression, second, a request will be made to all States that help should not be given to the Soviet, third, a request to aid Finland as much as possible, may be made to all States, and, fourth, finally an appeal may be made to stop aggression.—Reuter.

NO SANCTIONS AGAINST AGGRESSOR?

THE HAGUE, December 9.

It is learned semi-officially that the Government will not be prepared to cooperate in sanctions against any country which may be named as aggressor at the present meeting of the League.

Though willing to co-operate in any decision to name the aggressor the Government considers that the League in its present form lacks authority to take international action against an aggressor State. The Netherlands Delegation will be entirely opposed to any attempt that may be made to use the Assembly for a discussion of conflicts other than the Russo-Finnish war.

FINNISH APPEAL BEFORE ASSEMBLY

GENEVA.—The League Council decided to refer the Finnish appeal to the Assembly meeting on Monday.—Reuter

DEVOTED LIFE FOR ELEVATION OF MANKIND

Tribute To Memory Of Sayyid Jamal-ud-din On Centenary Day

"This celebration of to-day, in which your presence is a source of great pleasure to me, is held to commemorate the Centenary of the birth of the great prodigy of the East, Sayyid Jamal-ud-din Afghani", observed His Excellency Abdul Wahab Khan in a speech delivered in Persian at the Royal Afghan Consulate, Bombay, on Saturday evening.

The occasion was the celebration of the birth centenary of Afghanistan's national hero, Sayyid Jamal-ud-din. Among those present at the function were Sir Sultan Chinoy, Sir Jehangir Boman-Behram and Mr. M. A. Jinnah.

Continuing, he said "Appreciation and manifestation of reverence towards the great and illustrious persons of the world is the moral and sacred duty of every cultured society. In fact, it should be acknowledged that the great and illustrious persons generally are not confined and restricted to the bounds of their own land where they are born and brought up, but their brilliance like the shining sun throws its beams on the whole world, hence, they should be regarded as property of the entire world. Sayyid Jamal-ud-din Afghani is one of them; he is not only respected in Afghanistan which has the honour of being the place of his birth, but is held in great reverence by other nations and countries also".

ELEVATION OF MANKIND

Proceeding His Excellency observed: "This great man whose entire life was devoted to elevate mankind was born in 1254 Hijri (1838 A.D.) in the town of Asad Abad, Jalalabad District, in the Eastern Province of Afghanistan. Possessing great powers of brain and mind, at the early age of 18, he mastered most of the then current subjects, such as jurisprudence, theology, logic, philosophy, mathematics, history and literature".

His Excellency then pointed out how with his high academic qualifications and wide knowledge Sayyid Jamal-ud-din Afghani proved an asset to the then Government of his country.

After giving a brief sketch of Afghanis various activities during his lifetime His Excellency concluded his speech by paying glowing tributes and homage to the memory of the great man.

Tea was then served to the guests and the gathering dispersed after thanking the host.

Heavy Toll Of Casualties On Seas

LONDON, Dec. 8.

It is officially stated that the destroyer "Jersey" was damaged by a torpedo.

Two officers and eight ratings are believed to have been killed.

"MERL" SUNK

London cargo steamer "Merl" (1,000 tons) was sunk four minutes after hitting a mine on the South coast. Of the crew, believed to number 17 or 18, only two have been rescued both injured and third was picked up dead.

According to an Oslo cable the British steamer "Thomas Walton" (4,000 tons) was sunk at Vestfjorden, North of Norway, following an explosion.

Sixteen are dead and 22 have been saved, some by a German and some by a Norwegian ship.

Interviewed by a newspaper representative the captain of the "Thomas Walton" opined that the steamer was torpedoed.

The captain of "Thomas Walton" subsequently stated that 13 and not 16 were dead. Eleven of them are believed to have been killed by an explosion which occurred between the bow and the bridge. The vessel broke into halves and sank in ten minutes. It is believed that only one of the killed was English. The rest were lascars.—Reuter.

The Royal Mail cargo ship "Navascota" (8795 tons) was torpedoed in the Atlantic. Forty-four survivors have landed. Forty-three are missing.

Survivors arrived at a port from the British freighter "Manchester Regiment" 6000 tons and the "Chancellor", which was involved in a collision with other ships in heavy fog in the Atlantic.

The "Manchester Regiment" is believed to be still afloat but a number of the crew, all Britons are missing. The survivors who arrived aboard a British liner included the "Chancellor's" entire crew of 42.

It is reported that the U-boat which yesterday damaged the destroyer "Jersey" has since been sunk.

German Submarine Sunk?

The Air Ministry announce that the Airforce Coastal Command attacked a second German submarine to-day while in the act of submerging a salvo of bombs were dropped and patches of oil appeared. Depth charges were released five minutes later by two destroyers.

Seven sailors, survivors of a ship of unknown identity were saved in the North Sea by the efforts of an R. A. F. Coastal Command aircraft.

While the aircraft was returning from a patrol, at 600 feet, to a base in Scotland, the navigator saw two small objects half a mile away which he first believed to be mines. The pilot prepared to destroy them by machine-gun fire.

Approaching closer the airmen discovered two small rafts tied together. Four men were on one and three on the other. Wild seas were sweeping the rafts. The seaplane searched for a rescue ship.

Ten miles away the Danish ship "Ivar" was intercepted and for ten minutes the aircraft flashed lamp signals but the ship did not alter her course. Obviously the signals were not understood. The aircraft returned to the rafts but was unable to locate them. After a systematic search they were found.

The aircraft attracted the attention of the Norwegian ship the "Lying" and fired Verey lights to indicate the rafts' position. By now the "Ivar" was also coming to the scene. The aircraft flew a few feet above the rafts. The exhausted men waved and fired the last distress signal. The "Ivar" could not see it owing to weather.

The pilot therefore flew across the bows and took her to the spot yard by yard. She lowered a boat and rescued the men.

Sinkings Of Boats By Mine Or Torpedo

COPENHAGEN, Dec. 9.

It is learned Danish collier "Scotia" (2,400 tons) was sunk in the North Sea at midnight on Thursday after an explosion. Twenty-one members of the crew have perished.

The British steamer "Corea" (751 tons) was sunk at night after a mine explosion off the East Coast. Seven members of the crew have landed while seven are missing.

The British steamer "Brandon" (6,668 tons) was torpedoed and sunk, off the West Coast of Britain. Five seamen and four firemen were lost. Four men are in hospital, and the remainder of the crew, who numbered 43 are safe.

GERMAN LAUNCH SINKS

COPENHAGEN.—According to a telegram from Odense, a German motor launch struck a mine in a German minefield near Langeland. The motor launch sank immediately. The crew of five or six is believed to have been lost.—Reuter.

NORWEGIAN SHIP SINKS

OSLO.—The Norwegian ship "Gimle" (1,271 tons) sank off the East Coast of Britain, following an explosion. The crew spent three days in lifeboats before being rescued by another Norwegian vessel, which arrived at the Port of Arendal on Saturday. Three are missing.—Reuter.

"A MALICIOUS FABRICATION"

(Continued from page 10.)

MAY BE A PRELUDE TO AN ATTEMPT TO LAND TROOPS NEAR VIIPURI WITH THE OBJECT OF TAKING THE MANNERHEIM LINE IN THE REAR. THE BLOCKADE IS TAKEN LIGHTLY IN HELSINKI.

Undoubtedly the normal boat service between Aabo and Stockholm will have to be suspended but Finland expects to remain in general control of the Bothnian Gulf. The Russians, attacking in the Karelian Isthmus, have at several points, approached the first of the four main lines of the Mannerheim system.

Malicious Fabrication

An Official Tass Agency statement declares that the allegations that Soviet troops are using Dum Dum bullets and poison gas in Finland are a malicious fabrication.

According to the Moscow Wireless the Soviet Foreign-Office stated that the article in the Comintern periodical the "Communist International" attacking Roumania did not represent the views of the Soviet Government and did not correctly represent the present state of Soviet-Roumanian relations.

Soviet Will Be Held Responsible

Mr. Cordell Hull stated in Washington that the United States Government would hold Russia responsible for any damages or injuries to Americans and American interests as a result of Russia's blockade of Finland.

The League Secretariat has adopted an accelerated procedure to deal with the Russo-Finnish dispute which comes before the Council to-day.

The Finnish delegate M. Holsti lodged a formal appeal last night under Article 150.

When it is referred to the Assembly on Monday the Assembly is likely to be confronted with demands from Argentina and Uruguay for Russian expulsion.

South American circles suggest that France will support the demand and if so Britain may adopt a similar line though hitherto nothing definite is known about the British attitude. Thereafter the issue will be referred back to the Council for vote.

The expulsion of a member requires the unanimous vote of the Council but unanimity in the present composition of the Council is believed here to be unlikely. The Council to-morrow, however, will undergo a periodical change of membership as the mandates for Sweden, Latvia, New Zealand China and Bolivia expire.

South Africa replaces New Zealand, another South American State replaces Bolivia, while Norway or Finland may replace Sweden. Finland's election would be regarded as a demonstration against the Soviets.

Millowners To Open Cheap Grain Shops

It is understood that the Bombay Millowners have decided to open cheap grain shops in mill localities. At these shops grain will be sold at rates ruling in the middle of August last and the workers will be allowed to buy every month grain worth not more than 40 per cent. of their wages.

DERA ISMAIL KHAN, Dec. 9.

Shamlal of Panila, Chimanlal of Pezu and Murlidhar who were kidnapped some four months back from Dera-Bannu Road, have been released on payment of a ransom of Rs. 3,500. Six persons of Dera Ismail Khan District are still with the tribesmen.—A.P

Sports Jottings

From Here — And There

REFLECTIONS ON THE PENTANGULAR

(By J. C. MAITRA)

There is not the least doubt that the Hindus were the best combination in the Tournament. They proved it to the hilt. In the first instance they met the Europeans and inflicted upon them one of the most crushing defeats ever seen in the Tournament. It must be said in defence of the latter that they were without the services of some of their best men from up-country. Owing to the war in Europe and the unsettled condition in this country, the European players could not see their way to make the journey to Bombay. With a couple of exceptions, they had to be content with only a local contingent on the field. The Hindus having almost all their "prize-fighters in the ring," it was only natural that they should have things very much their own way.

MIGHTY FELLOWS!

On the one hand, C. S. Nayudu, with the assistance of Banerjee, made mince-meat of them. He actualy captured 7 wickets for 33 runs. On the other Vijay Merchant and Vinoo Mankad treated their bowling with the utmost contempt—scoring 192 and 133 respectively in the proceedings. The others batted well too, but everything was put into the shade by these two brilliant performers. With a record breaking total like 591 to their credit, it was no wonder that the Hindus should register a victory by an innings and 317 runs.

TANTALISING CRICKET

The next meeting of the Hindus was with the Parsis. The latter had wisely decided to leave out their old hands and depend mainly on their promising colts. The result was astonishing for every body. In the first innings the Parsis had a disastrous start, losing 7 wickets for a paltry 109. It was due to a splendid effort by J. N. Bhaya of Indore who carried his bat for an invaluable 82, that they were able to raise the total to 230. Considering their formidable batting strength, the Hindus had a worse shock than their rivals. They lost 7 of their star batsmen for a meagre 153. Keki Tarapore of Bombay bowled so well that he claimed 4 of them for 15 runs only. A courageous stand by younger Nayudu and Banerjee, who knocked up 126 and 56 respectively, helped them to avert a disaster.

BHAYA'S GLORIOUS PERFORMANCES

In their second venture, the Parsis fared much better. But the man who covered himself with glory was Bhaya. In scoring a magnificent 84, he knocked the bottom of the Hindu bowling. It is a great pity he missed the coveted century on both occasions. But truly speaking, his scores were much more valuable than the centuries recorded in comfortable times. C. S. was again the most successful bowler in the match, having 8 wickets to his credit for 187 runs.

A BOTTOMLESS CHARGE

The Hindus earned the right of contesting in the final by virtue of their first innings lead of 100 runs. Some people have vehemently criticised Major Nayudu for not attempting an outright win. It is worthy of note in this connection that the Hindu Skipper had only 120 minutes to score 184 runs. Was it possible to do so without starting a whirlwind campaign of flogging right from the beginning? It was not. Supposing he did take the risk and faced a similar debacle as encountered him in the first innings. What then? I am sure everybody would have blamed his foolhardiness in losing a match which was practically in his pocket. I wish critics were more sensible and just than they have shown themselves to be. Actually the Hindus scored 131 runs in 2 hours—at an average of more than a run per minute!

"BABIES WERE BABES"

As was expected the Muslims also defeated their first opponents, the Rest, by an innings. But having regard to the fact that the "Babies of the Tournament were really a pack of Novices, with very few exceptions, their performance against them was not very convincing. Particularly in batting they left much to be desired. If Harris, who was bowling with deadly effect on the second day, could continue in the afternoon, the Muslims might have had a rough time of it. Unfortunately for the Rest, the Karachi player had to retire "hors de Combat", which gave their antagonists the opportunity of retrieving their position.

COMPLAINT AGAINST REST SELECTORS

Jehangir Khan did very well with the leather in both the innings, while Amin Elahi and Mahomed Nissar shone brightly in the first and second innings respectively. The outstanding feature of this match was the heroic batting of V. S. Hazare of Indore. He stood valiantly against all attacks till the last and showed that the Muslim bowling was really not so dangerous as his colleagues made them out to be.

The Selectors of the Rest team have come in for a good bit of criticism at the hands of their supporters. They say that the selection of their men depends on the whims of one or two individuals. There is no Selection Committee to talk of. Unless the organisation of this team is laid on a sense and wide foundation, it will have very little chance of success. Dr. Alban D'Souza needs to look into these complaints carefully.

BATSMEN FAIL

The final match was a low scoring affair on both sides. Owing to the strong attack of the Muslims, the Hindu batsmen fell cheap. The Hindu trundlers, on the other hand, got the better of the Muslim batsmen due to their inherent weakness. The Nayudu brothers conspired between themselves to capture nine wickets in the first innings, C. S. claiming 7 of them for 78. In a total of 199, Dilawar Hussain topped with only 45. The Hindus fared worse. With Nissar and Amir Elahi calling the tune, they could but muster 159. It seemed a happy prospect for the Champions, but the Hindus were not down hearted.

THE SCALE TURNS

Fighting with their back to the wall, the Hindus had their adversaries dismissed for 180 runs, Junior Nayudu again and Banerjee sharing the bowling honours. Things might have turned out differently, had not Dilawar Hussain met with an accident off Banerjee's bowling and Wazir Ali thrown away his wicket in a silly run. Both of them were batting stout-heartedly and might have put their side ahead at a safe distance. But these mishaps turned the tide of fortune from their side. The Hindu batsmen particularly Vijay Merchant (88 not out) and Vinoo Mankad (73) playing with the greatest confidence carried their side to victory. None of the Muslim bowlers could terrorise or unnerve them again. They romped home comfortably with 5 wickets in hand.

A HEALTHY LESSON

Now looking at it from an all-India stand-point the tournament was exceedingly interesting in many respects. But one thing stands out prominently. Most of our stars did not show the amount of confidence and 'nerve' which are essential in big matches. Barring C. S. Nayudu, Banerjee, Bhaya, Hazare, Mankad, Vijay Merchant and Mushtaq Ali, none of the remaining players gave a proper account of themselves. Evidently they were not in their best fighting trim. Amar Singh was, indeed, a pathetic figure in the whole tournament, despite his classical bowling. Nissar though luckier than his Test colleague in the capture of wickets, was not a terror as he was in his best days. If he really was, he would have won the match for the Muslims as he did for them in 1934. This gives us a healthy lesson—that nobody should rest on their past laurels for their future success and that selectors should not depend upon them.

Finally I should refer to the umpiring part of the show. Although it may be termed satisfactory on the whole, it cannot be said to be up to the mark. Not only rules were misinterpreted, their applications were also faulty on occasions.

INDIAN OLYMPIC ASSOCIATION

Sondhi's Appeal For Employment Of Competent Coaches

Mr. G. D. Sondhi sends us the following:

"The news that the 1940 Olympic Games have been cancelled has come as no surprise, though bitterly disappointing it may be to the youth of the world.

In a way, however, this cancellation will serve to put an end to the controversies that were going on in India, regarding the desirability or otherwise of sending an athletics and other teams to the Helsinki Games. It gives the organisers of the games, particularly the Indian Olympic Association, a great opportunity to plan for the future and thus to adopt a more far-seeing and more far-reaching scheme of work.

Fortunately, so far, India is not deeply involved in the war and can think of undertaking plans for the future.

The chief problem is that of raising the standards in athletics and in other sports. For this the immediate and great necessity is the importation of competent coaches. If the Indian Olympic Association has any funds, it should earmark them for this purpose, and if it has'nt any, it should set itself to collect them. It has, however, to be borne in mind that on account of other more urgent demands the collection of funds for the purpose mentioned above may be difficult, if not impossible. Under the circumstances, would it not be better for the Indian Olympic Association, to devote the Rs. 10,000 that the Maharaja of Patiala, the President of the I.O.A., has so generously donated to the making of Athletes' Camp at Bombay, to the more important purpose of employing coaches?

Two Considerations

I am strengthened in making this suggestion by two considerations:—

1. That on account of the cancellation of the 1940 Helsinki Games the Indian Olympic Games at Bombay will not have the same importance as otherwise they might have had. There will be no selection of Indian athletes and others for the World Games.
2. That Bombay being a big city ample suitable accommodation for teams would be available in hotels or other buildings.

The Maharaja of Patiala having donated this sum for the building of the Camp, it is not now possible to request him to have the money devoted to some other purpose. But it is still possible for the Indian Olympic Association to request him to allow the donation to be utilised for employing first class coaches. Will the Indian Olympic Association consider this matter at as early a date as possible, so that whatever part of the money has not yet been spent in making camping arrangements may be kept for the employment of coaches?"

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Wanted agents for Silk, Cotton and Woollen cloths. Rates competitive. Pay Rs. 100 T.A. extra. Particulars and samples free. Girson Knitting Works, Ludhiana. (39). (12284)

652. MISCELLANEOUS FOR SALE

Match Materials for Sale—Match Chemicals and papers like Potassium Chlorate, Bichromate Phosphorous. Blue roll paper etc. etc., are for Sale. Apply Amritlal Marina Hotel, Room No. 12, Marine Drive, Soona Mahal, Bombay. (12565)

XMAS CARDS—DIARIES, ETC.

Karani's Xmas New Year Cards unique collection—Latest designs from Annas Two to Rs. Two.

Karani's Boxes of Assorted Cards wonderful value—Fresh stock packets four As.—Boxes from eight annas.

Karani's Auto-Stationery: Extremely Popular. Hundreds of Latest designs. Re. one and Rs. two per doz.

Karani's Art Calendars, Smart designs—Scotch Humour—Striking Caricatures — Original Mottos. Worth visit. Six As. upwards.

Karani's Pocket Diaries Full page —Gilt Edges—Pencil—Elastic from Re. one. Karani's — Phirozshaw Mehta Road, Bombay. (1454)

SAD END OF CINEMA ACTOR

The dead body of Mr. Lekhraj Sarma, an actor in Prakash Pictures situated at Andheri, was found floating in Dev Talao, Bassein.

It is understood that the deceased drew about Rs. 250 from the Company on Wednesday morning and along with some friends went to Bassein to have some drinks there.

He did not turn up till late in the evening. Later on his dead body was found in the Tank.

The deceased was a very good swimmer.

It was stated that the deceased had been drinking heavily and wanted to go for a bath. His friends endeavoured to dissuade him as it was getting dark, but suddenly he leapt into tank with his clothes on. One of his friends dived in to rescue him but was unable to save him as he had already gone into deep waters.

The police constable who was on duty also witnessed this scene. The body of the deceased was found late at night and was brought to Prakash Pictures where he was identified.

FATAL FALL FROM SECOND FLOOR.

Vithalbai Dhondiram (50) while going down to fetch some oil, fell down from the 2nd floor of the building at Jail Street.

She was admitted to Nair Hospital where she died.

A verdict of accidental death was recorded by the jury at the inquest held on her body yesterday.

AROUND THE COURTS

Woman Dies From Burns

BOMBAY, Saturday.

At the inquest held on the body of Durgabai Dwarkanandan (22), the City Coroner's jury returned a verdict of death due to shock from extensive burns accidentally sustained from a coal sighri to-day.

It was stated that the sari of Durgabai came in contact with flames while lighting a coal sighri by pouring Kerosene oil on it.

She was removed to the K.E.M. Hospital where she succumbed to her burns the same night.

Eleven persons were arrested yesterday for alleged gambling in several raids carried out by the Anti-Gambling Squad, at various places in the city.

All the accused were placed before Mr. R. Mathalone, Presidency Magistrate, Mazagaon Police Court, to-day, and were released on bail.

Dewkibai Vishram Velji was arrested to-day for alleged illicit possession of opium and was placed before Mr. D. S. Babrekar, Presidency Magistrate, Mazagoan Police Court.

It was stated that the accused alighted at the Central Station in the morning, when she was searched by the Police with the result that three eighths of a tola of opium were recovered from her.

The accused was bailed out.

Jan Mahomed Khan Mahomed was arrested yesterday under the Opium Act, at Mahalaxmi Railway Station.

The accused was searched by the police and 45 grains of opium were recovered from him

The accused was placed to-day before Mr. D. S. Babrekar, Presidency Magistrate, Mazagaon Police Court, and was ordered to be released on bail.

Abduction Case Adjourned

THANA, Dec. 7.

The sessions trial in which Jamnabai wife of Ibrahim, Pendakhan Awalkhan and Mohomed Alisha all from Andheri stand charged with the alleged offence of abducting a girl under 18 from Andheri, and abetment thereof has been adjourned.

Evidence was recorded on the 4th and 5th instant in the court of Mr. D. G. Kamerkar and a jury, and has now been postponed to the 12th February 1940 as according to the Public Prosecutor's application the girl alleged to have been abducted was confined yesterday morning and hence it is not possible for her to attend the court for some weeks.

The court discharged the present jury and adjourned the trial to February 12 as stated above, to be commenced anew.

Frederick S. Robertson was placed to-day before the Chief Presidency Magistrate on a charge of rash and negligent driving.

The accused was arrested yesterday and bailed out and the police, in applying for an extension of the bail period stated before the Magistrate that the car driven by the accused collided with a state car belonging to the Jawra State at the junction of Ormiston Road and Merewether Road yesterday evening.

The accused, the police stated was driving his car in a rash and negligent manner. As a result of the accident, the Jawra State car was damaged.

The Magistrate granted the bail application.

DR. E. RAGHAVENDRA RAO

Resigns Seat In C. P. Assembly

NAGPUR, Dec. 8.

Dr. E. Raghavendra Rao, adviser to the Secretary of State for India, has resigned his seat in the C. P. Assembly for the Bilaspur General Rural Constituency with effect from November 29 under the provision of Sub-Section 3 (B) Section 68 of Government of India Act.

It is reliably understood that the vacancy will not be filled during the pendency of the Governor's proclamation under Section 93

It is recalled that Dr. Khare's Government instituted an inquiry into the election dispute in connection with Dr. Raghavendra Rao's election which was, however, withdrawn last month before the resignation of the Ministry.—A. P.

DEMAND FOR WAGE INCREASE IN POONA

(From Our Correspondent.)

POONA, Dec. 9.

A meeting of the labouring classes in Poona was held in Shanwarwada last evening when Mr. R. R. Bhole M.L.A. presided.

The meeting was convened on behalf of the Independent Labour Party and the local Hindu Sabha and about a thousand workers of all classes and different vocation gathered. The subject was the daily growing profiteering.

The meeting passed a resolution asking the Government to check profiteering immediately. Another resolution was passed requesting Mr. R. R. Bhole Mr. Gadkari M.L.A., and Mr. Ganpatrao Nalwade to approach the Collector and urge him to take immediate measures to check profiteering.

Mr. Bhole spoke at length on the subject. He depicted the miserable life of the workers and of their indebtedness and he condemned the Government, the Municipality, the Local Board and other employers viz. Printers, millowners shop-keepers and other firms for their present rapacity in increasing the rates of necessities of life.

He asked them to raise their wages and help the workers who were now half-starved As a first step he declared his intention to march with the workers of his Kamgar Union to the Municipal buildings and hold a meeting in the Assembly hall there next week. He exhorted the workers to unite and gather strength.

Security Demanded From Bombay Journal

The Director of Information, Bombay writes:—

The Government of Bombay has demanded securities of Rs. Rs. 1,000 each under sections 7 (3) and 3 (3) of the Indian Press (Emergency Powers) Act, 1931, from Mr. Purushottam Dinkar Bhave, the publisher of the Marathi weekly newspaper "Vandemataram" and from Mr. Govind Vishram Chewoolkar, the keeper of the Vijayanand Printing Press, Bombay, where the newspaper was printed, for publishing and printing matter likely to promote feelings of enmity or hatred between Hindus and Muslims.

German Broadcast Heavily Jammed

(From Our Correspondent.)

ALLAHABAD, December 8.

There was heavy jamming when the radio was switched on to German broadcast to-night at Anand Bhawan.

BOMBAY and SUBURBS

Local Engagements

To-day

Hindu: Kartik Vad 30, 1996
Muslim: Shavvaal 28, 1358
Parsi: Tir 6, 1309
Hightide: 11-16; 00-00
Lowtide: 5-41; 17-25
Sunrise: 7h. 1m.
Sunset: 6h. 2m.

WEEKLY DIVINE SERVICE
Miss Krishnabai Javere will conduct the weekly divine service in the Prarthana Mandir, Girgaum to-day (Sunday) at 5-30 p.m.

BAHA'I ASSEMBLY
A public meeting will be held at the Baha'i Hall, Bori Bunder, Bombay, to-day (Sunday) at 7 p.m.

KARNATAK SANHIT SABHA
The 7th anniversary celebrations of the above Sabha will be held to-day (Sunday), at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.) at Mody Street, Fort.

CHARITY CINEMA SHOW
A charity show of "Count of Monte Cristo" in the Central Cinema (Charni Rd.) will take place to day (Sunday) at 9-30 a.m.

BYCULLA DISTT. CONG. COMMITTEE
A monthly meeting of the Managing Council of Byculla District Congress Committee will be held to-day (Sunday) at 9 p.m. in the Committee's office.

TAPPERS' UNION
A public meeting under the anspices of the above Union will be held to-day (Sunday) at the Kitte Bhandari Hall, Gokhale Road (North), Dadar, at 9-30 a.m.

BOMBAY ASTROLOGICAL SOCIETY
Dr. J. J. Shroff will conduct classes in Astrology on Sundays at Saraswati Mandir, near Kennedy Bridge, Grant Road between 4 and 5 p.m.

UNITED LODGE OF THEOSOPHISTS
"Beyond the Veil of Sleep" will be the subject of a free public lecture to be delivered at the above Lodge, Jehangir Wadia Building, opp. Flora Fountain, to-day (Sunday) evening at 6-15.

GOA HINDU ASSOCIATION
The adjourned extraordinary meeting of the members of the Goa Hindu Association will be held to-day (Sunday) at 3 p.m. in the Hall of the Institution, to consider the amendments to the Rules and Regulations of the Association.

BOMBAY MARATHA SAMAJ
Under the auspices of the Bombay Maratha Samaj, Major Sardar Bheemrao Patankar and Mr. Punjabrao Deshmukh will be "At Home" to day (Sunday) at 4 p.m. (S.T.) on Maratha Samaj, Parel.

BAND AT SIR P. MEHTA GARDENS
The Bombay Ex Service Town Band (Indian Army) will play a programme of music at the Sir Pherozshah Mehta Gardens to-day (Sunday) commencing from 4-30 p.m. to 6-30 p.m. (S.T.)

SOCIAL GATHERING
The second annual social gathering of the staff of the Central Telegraph and D.E.T. offices will be held to-day (Sunday), at 4 p.m. at Wagle Hall, Girgaum. Mr. H. T. Barker Chief Superintendent, will preside.

DHARAVI ISLAND QUADRANGULAR CRICKET TOURNAMENT
The above tournament is to be played at Manori this year and the first match will be played to-day (Sunday) between the Utan Catholic Association's XI and the Culvem XI. The game will commence at 10-30 a.m.

STUDENTS' DEBATING CIRCLE
A meeting will be held to-day (Sunday) in the City High School, Thakurdwar, at 4-30 p.m. when Prof. M. V. Rajadhyax will speak on "Is Poetry an Anachronism". Mr. Giradker will preside on the occasion.

"SERVICE OF HUMANITY"
A public meeting will be held at Arya Samaj, Matunga-Gopitalao, to-day (Sunday) at 9 a.m. (S.T.) when Shri Pandit Vijayshankerji will deliver a public lecture on "Service of Humanity."

BHARAT EDUCATION SOCIETY
The opening ceremony of the Modern English School conducted by the Bharat Education Society will take place in the B.D.D. Chawl No. 19 Naigaon, to-day (Sunday) at 5 p.m. when Mr. Nagindas T. Master, M.L.A., President of the Society, will preside.

LAXMI TUTORIAL INSTITUTE
The seventh annual gathering and prize distribution of the Institute will be held at the J. R. Wannali Hall, Dadar, at 4-30 p.m. to-day (Sunday). Prof. G. R. Paranjpe will preside. Mrs. Malini Paranjpe will give away the prizes and medals.

SECONDARY TEACHERS ASSOCIATION
Under the auspices of the above Association and by courtesy of the Wadia Movietone and the Lamington Talkies, the film "Kahan Hai Manzil Teri?" featuring Hadevi will be exhibited to members to-day (Sunday) at 9-30 a.m. at the Lamington Talkies.

Amusements Of The Day

CAPITOL—"Jamaica Inn" Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10.
REGAL—"Stanley and Livingstone" Daily at 4, 6.30 and 10 p.m.
METRO—"The Merry Widow" Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
EXCELSIOR—"The Real Glory" Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
NEW EMPIRE—"The Old Maid" Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
LAMINGTON—Kahan Hai Manzil Teri" Daily at 4-30, 7 and 10 p.m. Matinee today at 2 p.m.
PATHE—"On the River" Daily at 4.15, 7 and 10 p.m. Matinee to-day at 1-30 p.m.
ROXY—"Kangan" Daily at 4, 7 and 10 p.m. Matinee to-day at 1 p.m.
WEST END—"Mera Haq" Daily at 4, 7 and 10 p.m. Matinee to-day at 1-30 p.m.
MINERVA—"Pukar" Daily at 4, 7 and 10 p.m. Matinee to-day at 1 p.m.
KRISHNA—"Aulad" Daily at 4, 7 and 10 p.m. Matinee to-day at 1 p.m.
IMPERIAL—"As You Please" Daily at 4-15, 7 and 10 p.m. Matinee to-day at 1-15 p.m.
CENTRAL—"Admi" Daily at 4, 7 and 10 p.m. Matinee to-day at 1 p.m.
MAJESTIC—Bhagva Zenda Daily at 4-15, 7 and 10 p.m. Matinee to-day at 1-30 p.m.
PLAZA—"Confessions of a Nazi Spy" Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
DIAMOND—"The Spider's Web" Daily at 4, 7 and 10 p.m. Matinee to-day at 1-30 p.m.

Sir Stafford Cripps To Speak On Democracy And Freedom

Under the auspices of the Indian Civil Liberties Union, Sir Stafford Cripps will deliver a lecture on "Democracy and Freedom" at 6-30 p.m. on Friday, December 15. The place of the meeting will be announced later. Admission will be by tickets.

"SOUND HEALTH"
A public meeting will be held at Arya Samaj, Girgaum Kakadvadi, to-day (Sunday) at 7 p.m. (S.T.) when Shri Dr. Narayan Datt will deliver a public lecture on "Sound Health."

UNVEILING OF PORTRAIT
The oil portrait of Sjt. Khushaldas Koorji Parekh will be unveiled by Sjt. K. M. Munshi, at the Jugmohandas Varjivandas Hall, to-day (Sunday) at 5 p.m.

KARNATAK SEVA SAMITI
The adjourned first annual general body meeting of the above Samiti will be held to-day (Sunday) at 4 p.m. (S.T.) at the King's Circle Municipal Marathi Boys' School premises, Matunga.

CULTURAL CONFERENCE
The second session of the Cultural Conference under the auspices of the Bombay Students' Brotherhood and the Muslim Students' Union will be held at Blavatsky Lodge, to-day (Sunday) at 9 a.m. when Prof. H. Godivala will preside. The third session will be held at 5-30 p.m.

SHRI RAM SANGIT VIDYALAYA
The 9th anniversary and the prize distribution ceremony of the Shri Ram Sangit Vidyalaya will be celebrated in the Hirabaug Hall (C. P. Tank) to-day (Sunday) at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.) Mr. G. V. Salvekar will preside.

"UNITY IN DIVERSITY"
Under the joint auspices of the Asthika Samaj and the S. I. Association Sri R. Chinnaswamy, Advocate from Madras, will deliver a public lecture on "Unity in Diversity" at the Samaj Hall to day (Sunday) at 5-30 p.m.

"QURAN AND ITS TEACHINGS"
Under the auspices of the Quranic Society a public lecture will be delivered on Quran and its teachings to-day (Sunday) in the premises of Anjum-e-Islam High School near Bori Bunder Station from 5 p.m. to 6 p.m. (S.T.)

A VARIETY ENTERTAINMENT
A Variety Entertainment in aid of the Social Service League's Gymnasium at Parel will be held to-day (Sunday) at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.) at the Damodar Thackersey Hall, Parel, Rao Bahadur N. V. Trivedi presiding.

PATHARE PRABHU RELIEF FUND
The adjourned forty sixth ordinary general meeting of the members of the Pathare Prabhu Relief Fund will be held to-day (Sunday) at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.) at the Zaoba's Shree Ram Mandir Hall, Thakurdwar, Bombay.

DISCOURSE ON COSMOGENESIS
At the hall of the 3rd floor of Dadyseth House, Cowasji Patel Street, to-morrow (Monday) at 6-30 p.m. (S.T.) Mr. Jehangir Sorabji Chinivala, Advocate, will give his 19th discourse on "Cosmogenesis Work of Ardibesht Amsashpand in the Universe." All Parsis are cordially invited to attend.

MEETING OF SANATANISTS
A general meeting of Sanatanists will be held at Madhav Baug to-day (Sunday) at 6 p.m. (S.T.) The subject will be the "Policy to Defend the Public Opinion". Mr. Jamnadas Mehta, Mr. Syamanandji Za, Raj Vaidya Pandit Damodar Prasad, Pandit Sreedhar Shastri and other learned speakers will lecture and Sjt. Vishvesharnathji Bhargav will preside.

CITY'S HEALTH RETURNS
The health returns of Bombay during the 48th week of 1939, ending on 2nd Dec. :—
The total mortality 568 was one less than in the last week and the death rate registered was 25.5 on the census population of 1931 which compares favourably with that for the 48th week of 1938, viz: 666 and the total death rate 29.8. The average mortality for the corresponding weeks during the preceding quinquennium was 574 and the death rate 25.7. Out of the total deaths, 163 were among infants under one year of age.

MORAL AND INTELLECTUAL EDUCATION

Mr. Kher Emphasises Their Importance In School Curriculum

Mr. B. G. Kher, who was formerly Prime Minister of Bombay, attended a tea party held in the premises of the New Era School, on Saturday evening, Bombay. He emphasised the need for religious education in schools.

The party was given to Mr. Kher and Mrs. Hansa Mehta in their honour by the New Education Fellowship, Bombay. Referring to religious education Mr. Kher mentioned to the gathering that that in addition to physical education moral and Intellectual Education was necessary for the children so that the future younger generation might be fit and able to cope with the increasing responsibilities that this new age imposed on them all. The speaker further said that he had done his best for promoting education as Minister for the last two years, as he was ably assisted by Mrs. Mehta, his secretary.

Mrs. Mehta, narrated her experiences as a Parliamentary Secretary and she assured them all that she would continue to take interest in education as she was still a member of this Fellowship.

Mr. Vyas the President, in the course of his welcome speech, paid a tribute to the Congress Ministry's record of work, while in office and hoped that they would evince the same interest in future in educational matters as non-officials.

Bombay Secondary Teachers' Employment Bureau

The Executive Committee of the Association have started an Employment Bureau for the benefit of those members who seek employment in Secondary Schools.

Every applicant seeking employment is required to fill in the printed form which will be available at the office of the Association on payment of annas 2 only.

HINDU SABHA MEETING
A meeting of the members of the Bombay Provincial Hindu Mahasabha will be held to-day (Sunday) at 4 p.m. (S.T.) at Dadar, B.B. and C.I. Rly., to appoint Chairman, office-bearers and to elect delegates for the ensuing All-India Hindu Mahasabha sessions to be held at Calcutta.

NATIONAL KANNADA EDUCATION SOCIETY
Under the auspices of the above Society Mr. G. H. Jambotkar will deliver a lecture on "Primary Education in India" to-day (Sunday) at the premises of the Society's Kannada Primary School (Pearl Mansion, Chandavarkar Road, Matunga (G.I.P., near Napoo Hall), at 5-30 p.m. (I.S.T.)

Mr. M. V. Donde, Principal R. M. Bhatt High School, Municipal Corporator and District Scout Commissioner, Hindustan Scout Association, will preside.

HINDI VIDYAPEETH CONVOCATION
The Convocation of the Bombay Hindi Vidyapeeth will be held to-day (Sunday) in Marwari Vidyalaya Hall, Sandhurst Road at 3 p.m. (S.T.) under the presidentship of Dr. Motichand, M.A., Ph.D. Pandit Sudarshan, well-known Hindi writer, will deliver the Convocation Address and distribute certificates and prizes to the candidates successful in the Hindi examinations of Bombay Hindi Vidyapeeth held in September 1939. Successful candidates are requested to be present at 2-30 p.m. sharp.

Advisers Discuss Profiteering

May Warn Racketeers In First Instance

BOMBAY, Saturday.

The Governor's Advisers met at 2-30 p.m. to-day to consider the alarming rise in the prices of commodities in the course of last week.

It is understood that Government has collected statistics with regard to the rise in prices and situation has given much concern to Government. It is likely they will come to a decision very shortly.

It is understood that Government is bending its efforts to suggest to the Central Government to take uniform measures to meet the present situation by treating as one economic unit as stated before in these columns. Failing this, the Provincial Government may suggest the advisability of having uniform measures in the surrounding States and Province, so that whatever measures this Government take may have a salutary and permanent effect on the profiteers of the city.

It is understood that Government has consulted all the opinions concerned.

INDIA'S PLACE IN WORLD PEACE

"Discard Force To Solve War": Says Madame Sophia Wadia

The first session of the Cultural Conference opened at Jinnah Hall, on Saturday evening, under the presidency of Mr. M. C. Chagla. It began with "Harin's" famous song "The day of Liberation has come, March on," with its Hindustani translation, both songs being sung by Harin himself.

Mr. Chagla made a few preliminary remarks in which he said, "We are unarmed; we have bellicose intentions towards nobody. But we, as Indians, have a great contribution to make to a world torn, as it is, by the massacre and mutilation of war."

Dr. Raman C. Vasa, speaking on "Civilisation in Crisis," said that culture could not escape from the influence of political and economic circumstances. The crisis, in the present civilization, he said was a period of travail and indicated the birth of revolutionary changes.

ONLY SOLUTION

Madame Sophia Wadia traced the relation between religion and culture. According to her, culture was the inner current which produced civilization. The causes of the chaotic condition of the present could be seen in the pre-war tendency to deify science and reason. The only solution she could see to war and world unrest, was to discard force and rebuild society on a moral and spiritual basis. Only then would an enlightened civilization emerge, when man recognised that there is something above and beyond the mind.

Professor Godiwala spoke on the conflict between bread and culture. It was futile, he said, to speak of culture to a hungry man. "Where is time," he asked, "for the stone-breaker, and the undernourished peasant, to think of culture"? Culture could not be brought to the door of the masses, unless their political and economic difficulties were solved.

HINDU SABHA MEETING
The annual general meeting of the Hindu Sabha, Parel, will be held to-day (Sunday) at 9 a.m. (S.T.) in the Bai Bachubai Building (Damodar Hall) at Parel, to elect President and members of the Managing Committee and representative for the Bombay Provincial Hindu Sabha and to pass the accounts.

FOR FILMGOERS ONLY!

STAR DUST

PAUL MUNI'S latest picture is entitled "We Are Not Alone". Nearing completion at the Warner Brothers Studios, it is based on a story by James Hilton (author of "Lost Horizon" and "Goodbye, Mr. Chips"). No, it is not a historical subject but a straight drama, laid in an English village at the time of the last war. Muni does not sport a beard, only moustaches!

* * * *

MERLE OBERON, the girl from Calcutta who recently married Alexander Korda, is now in U. S. A., making a picture for Sam Goldwyn. Interviewed by a correspondent in New York, she said she had tried to become a spy, that now she would organize a knitting battalion in Hollywood to send woollen socks and things to the "boys" on the western front.

* * * *

ANN SHERIDAN, the Oomph Girl, is to be given a real break in her next picture, "And It All Came True", based on a story by Louis Bromfield, with James Garfield and George Raft playing the male leads. The producers seem to have decided to cut out the Oomph stuff!

* * * *

DEANNA DURBIN'S next picture is to be called "It's A Date".

* * * *

LAURENCE OLIVER (Wuthering Heights) is to appear in a new version of "Disraeli". This role was played by George Arliss in the original film.

* * * *

DOROTHY LAMOUR and her famous sarong will be seen next in "Typhoon", another picture with a tropical background.

* * * *

SHIRLEY TEMPLE'S latest is "The Blue Bird".

* * * *

MARLENE DIETRICH, the glamorous, the mysterious, is to be seen in a cowboy thriller "Destry Rides Again" opposite James Stewart.

* * * *

MICKEY ROONEY'S real life father, Joe Yule, will appear in a small role in his famous son's new picture, "Judge Hardy and Son". The dad plays the role of a tyre salesman.

SITARA
in "Nadi Kinare" at Pathe.

VARIED FARE ON THE LOCAL SCREEN

(By Our Film Critic)

CONGRATULATIONS to Ranjit for the approaching silver jubilee week of their Marathi film "Tulsidas" which has been at the Royal Opera House for the last six months.

Ever since "Tukaram," that unique combination of rugged realism and mythology broke all records at the box-office, only one other picture, I believe, has celebrated the silver jubilee week in Bombay—Huns' "Bramhachari." All the three pictures are in Marathi. There is a lesson in it somewhere for someone!

The Glory That Was .....

Also heading for similar honours is "Pukar" in the nineteenth week at the Minerva. The country-wide success of this picture is phenomenal. From Lahore to Madras, from Karachi to Calcutta it has swept the box-office. Partly due to imaginative and effective publicity, but mainly because of the appeal inherent in its subject matter—the life of the Moghal Emperor Jehangir, his high sense of justice, the unity of the Hindus and the Muslims under his rule and the high standard of arts and culture that India still retained at that time. The Glory That Was Ind! Evidently it still spells box-office. Yes, even with the indifferent photography with which Minerva's cameraman 'murdered' those splendid settings!

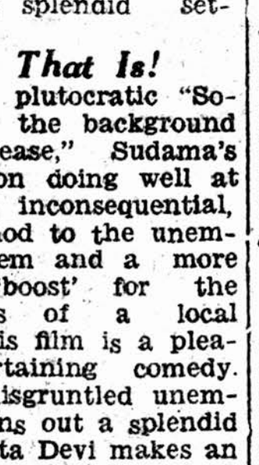
NASEEM
IN "PUKAR"

The Glamour That Is!

Sophisticated plutocratic "Society" provides the background in "As You Please," Sudama's maiden production doing well at Imperial. Light, inconsequential, with a passing nod to the unemployment problem and a more than incidental 'boost' for the crossword puzzles of a local weekly paper, this film is a pleasant and entertaining comedy. Motilal as the disgruntled unemployed youth turns out a splendid perfomance, Sabita Devi makes an elegant and pampered young heiress while Mazhar Khan is the scatter-brained millionaire who goes to Kashmir disguised as a tramp. Khurshid completes the glamourized, Hollywoodized atmosphere in the role of a gold-digger.

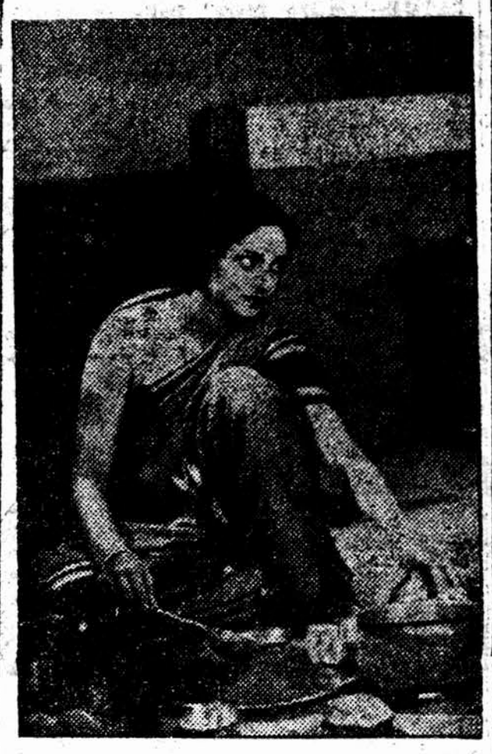
Potential Talent In "Aulad"

Film Corporation's "Aulad" at the Krishna gives us not only a promising young Director in Kedar Sharma but also introduces us to at least three potentially good artistes.



Ramola Dev, who plays the feminine lead has the advantage of a pleasant face and elegant poise. For a beginner she can act well, too, though her dialogues are not perfect and she can't sing at all.

Gyani (Never seem to have seen him before) who plays the all-important role of the old father is a fine character actor, ideal for sympathetic and unsophisticated roles. With beard and all he looks a typical small-town man from Punjab. Rajendra, the young man who plays the male lead is personable and has a naturalness about him which will be assets to him if he is competently directed.



MINAKSHI
in "Mera Haq" at West End.

"Kangan" Entrenched At Roxy

Bombay Talkies' "Kangan" seems to have settled down at the Roxy for a comfortably long run which it deserves for its general entertainment qualities, the fine acting by Leela Chitnis and V. H. Desai and at least four good songs. New Year may still find "Kangan" at the Roxy.

"Bhagwa Zenda" At Majestic

The Majestic Cinema has now come to be regarded as the exclusive home of Marathi pictures. The latest of these is "Bhagwa Zenda," a Saraswati production, which seeks to recreate the days of Shivaji the Great, paying adequate attention to the background of rural life of that era. The exciting battle scenes, with their patriotic appeal for the Maharashtrians, are naturally the highlight of the picture.

Here's An "Admi"!

Outstanding artistic creations like Prabhat's "Admi," at the Central, are not to be judged by the average box-office standards Still, it is an indication of the growing refinement of public taste that it continues to draw crowds.

The emphasis on the social significance of this picture seems to have given rise to the idea that there is no or little entertainment in it. This is far from true. Shanta Hublikar's one song, sung in five languages is by itself a most original and entertaining feature of the picture.

YOU WILL SEE THESE SOON

ACHHUT—The much-awaited Ranjit film, produced and directed by Chandulal Shah, will be seen at the Royal Opera House about Christmas time. Gohar and Motilal are co-starred in this topical drama of the regeneration of Harijans. In the supporting cast are Mazhar Khan, Vasantee, Trilok Kapur, Rajkumari and Charlie.

* * * *

ALIBABA—One of Sagar's last productions, directed by Mahbub, in two versions—Hindustani and Punjabi—is said to be ready for release. In the cast are Surendra, Sardar Akhtar, Ghulam Mohd., etc. The story is adapted from the Arabian Nights.

* * * *

GHAZI SALAHUDDIN—A Supreme production, directed by Hafezjee, this picture is an Indian Muslim's reply to the Hollywood version of "Crusades". Ratanbai ("Yahudi Ki Larki") leads the cast which includes Ghulam Mohd., Ishwarlal, Yaqub, etc. Coming soon to Imperial.

* * * *

DAUGHTERS OF INDIA—Produced by Super Pictures (one of the off-shoots of the old Imperial Studio), the picture features Khurshid ("My Eyes" and "As You Please"), Vimala, Ashiq Husain, etc. Coming to Pathe.

* * * *

MUD—Hindustan Cinetone's latest production has been rechristened as "Apni Nagarya". Written by the popular young radical writer, Manto, it features Shobhana Samarth, Nazir, K. N. Singh and Jayant.

Weights And Measures Act Sanctioned In Baroda

BARODA, Dec. 8.

The Baroda Government have sanctioned the weights and measures Act.

It will come in force from 1st August 1940 so that the public may have ample time to provide themselves with the necessary weights and measures.

But the act will not affect the use of weights and measures, approved by the British Government, at markets held at villages adjoining British territories, by merchants from British territories coming to such places for sale of their goods.

Sir Badridas Goenka of Calcutta has consented to preside over the Third Session of the All-India Marwari Federation to be held at Cawnpore.

Mr. Dinnanath A. Umrootkar well-known "All-India-Student-Debator" Humorist, was appointed a Joint Secretary of the "All-India Panchal Union."

Glimpses of Child in the Home Exhibition, some of the Toy Exhibits.

CHILD'S PLACE IN HOME

R. P. Masani Pleads For Training Centre For Parents

"We are living in an age when the foundations of the entire social structure, nay, the foundations of human thought and human aspirations and ideals, will have to be rebuilt in the light of recent experience. Greater freedom and greater amenities are available, but the essence of corporate life and the essence of all Government—the perfection of humanity is lacking. This exhibition points to that need—the perfection of humanity through the perfection of the child . . . ."

With these words, Mr. R. P. Masani, Vice-Chancellor of the Bombay University, declared open the "Child in the Home" Exhibition, organised by the Gujarati Strec Sahakari Mandal, on Friday, at the Town Hall.

A CHILD'S NEEDS

Mrs. Hansa Mehta, President of the Mandal, in the course of her welcome speech, said that the object of the association was to help the indigenous industries. They organised exhibitions with a view to find a market for those women who made arts and crafts their vocation in life and also to emphasise the "fact that art must be applied to daily requirements if at all they desired a market for it."

In the present exhibition, they were trying to foscus the attention of the public on the the fact that the child was an important member of the family and therefore should have an important place in the home. The Exhibition covered the entire child life from its pre-natal stage to the stage of adolescence. It was an attempt to state the requirements of a healthy normal child at every stage of its life. These requirements resolved themselves mainly into (a) food, (b) clothing, (c) recreation and (d) education.

Mr. Masani, in the course of his address observed that he could not think of anv Exhibition of greater national importance than the one organised by the Mandal and added. "The nation lives in its children, they are its best asset; its hope and joy and promise."

WHAT MAKES PERFECT HOME

"It is a commonplace of social service," he said, "that if you wish to elevate society you should begin with the child." There were three things essential to a perfect home—health comfort and beauty. The organisers of the Exhibition deserved congratulations on their success in focussing attention on those three features of the Home Beautiful and demonstrating how persons with even moderate means could provide their children with such a Home.

Continuing he said that the idea had gradually gathered ground everywhere that girls should have a comprehensive training in mother-craft besides other subjects and added. "This Exhibition is, in fact, an exhibition, largely, of mother-craft." However, the father also should not be allowed to remain ignorant; he was at least expected to know something about child psychology and the simple laws of health.

The Vice-Chancellor stressed the necessity of training centres for parents, or discussion groups. Such work was of national importance.

Whatever efforts, he said, intelligent parents might make to bring up children in ideal home conditions, so long as municipal home life was allowed to remain backward as it was to-day, all hopes of providing ideal conditions for childhood would be frustrated. He referred to the abominable housing conditions, the adulterated supply of milk and butter and the insanitary conditions of foodshops. To ensure good municipal housekeeping was not the job of city fathers, those unimaginative house keepers. It was the work of women. "We want more feminine influence in the domain of municipal house life. I hope women will come out in large numbers to go to the Corporation, and I hope they will try to tackle the problem of child welfare comprehensively."

Elephanta Caves

Bombay Historical Society's Excursion

Bombay Historical Society's Educational Excursion to Elephanta Caves on Sunday last.

"Child in Home Exhibition" was opened by Mr. R. P. Masani (centre) at the Town Hall on Friday.

Saturday's Races At Mahaluxmi

Royal Romance And Cavalier In Thrilling Struggle For Mentmore Handicap

(From Our Racing Correspondent)

The sport was again of a high order of interest yesterday and several keen finishes made the racing exciting to a degree.

The Raja of Akalkot, who now owns some very smart horses, had the satisfaction of seeing Royal Romance win his first race in the country. The French bred son of Tourbillon justified the short odds taken about him in the Mentmore Handicap but owed his success to the brilliant riding of "Togo" Johnstone, who came up again later in the day when winning on Royal Rival in the colours of Shrimant Javsinhrao Ghatge.

D. D. Ghista was the most successful trainer for he saddled both Royal Romance and Royal Rival.

Both the Daily Double and Daily Treble were won. Those who coupled Goldgainer and Royal Romance received a dividend of Rs. 114 and the lucky few who nominated Smara, Royal Rival and Teller received Rs. 755-8 each.

Second at his last attempt after a slow beginning Khalaf Majnun, now made no mistake when taking his chance in the Satara Plate. A warm favourite he was always handy from the start and racing to the front from the distance won in the easily possible manner by six lengths from Leilat Khalaf and The Pilot. A winner recently Qudum al Khair, very well backed again, made no show.

SMART FILLY

Giving a greatly improved display Miss Quitch earned her first winning distinction in the Kingsclere Plate, when she beat Princess Hilal in a good finish by a short head. Resperater was in the money again but Shermount, who was the public choice, failed to carry his big weight and was unplaced. Tippu Sultan twice dislodged his rider at the machine and Obaid, obviously shaken the second time was unable to ride, the horse being withdrawn from the race.

Very capably ridden by J. W. Bond, Gold Gainer won the Harbour Plate in easy fashion to pull off a 17 to 2 chance. Merry Pass came with a nice rattle with Evans astride to figure in the role of runner-up. Talkless was also running on and secured a lesser placing in front of Ecstasy. Reliable as usual did little to justify a ready backing and cannot be much good.

In a very close finish for the Ridge Plate, Division II, the Kolhapur owned Mujbil al Arab, recently promoted to Class II, won from the late finishing Gaurishanker by a neck with the unreliable Fire Fly only a head away third. Gaurishanker was the unlucky runner for he experienced some interference in his challenging effort and had to make his final bid on the outside. Mithqal finished on as should be seen to advantage over a longer distance. Neither Her Highness nor Fil al Iraq two of the best-backed candidates, were in the fighting.

Obviously fancied by his connection Smara recorded an easy success in the Harbour Plate, Division I, after Braces looked like making a fighting of it. Hassina was in the money and Aftalon was just not good enough at the weights. Lord Clarion, considerably supported, failed to figure as prominently as expected and does not get much bevond six furlongs.

JOHNSTONE'S POWERFUL FINISH

In the important Mentmore Handicap, Royal Romance, the market rage accounted for the greatly improved Cavalier by a head after the pair had fought a great finish over the last furlong. Johnstone rode one of his characteristic powerful finishes on the favourite who again gave a lot of trouble at the machine and had to be assisted to the tapes. Vidalin proved the best among the others among whom was Loch Ness, a good winner in similar company recently.

Johnstone was again in the limelight when squeezing Royal Rival home in the Ridge Plate, Division I. He had the favourite among the back markers for the first mile and brought him up with a nice late run to beat Bahar Neel and Saif al Nusser who were disputing the finish. Tohalla always in the firing line lost ground, coming wide around the turn and was only beaten out of it close home.

TELLER RETURNS TO FORM

Mrs. L. Musry's useful sprinter Teller returned to the winning list on capturing the Sandown Plate after a terrific struggle with House of Lords. Faughan Hill, the medium of the heaviest speculation saved a placing, she may have been closer if not obliged to make her race on the outside Maratha Emperor had a large following but did little to justify ready support. It is obvious that he wants more time to come on. Leander—a good looking chestnut son of Buoyant Bachelor and a big winner in Colombo, ran well enough to warrant an eye being kept on him.

Out for the first time this season Middlesome, carried the Baroda jacket to victory in the Pedder Plate. First out of the barrier he won in easy fashion from Chanak and Torquemada whilst his better fancied stable mate Pepita gave up the struggle after chasing the winner until close home.

THE SATARA PLATE. Distance—1 1/4 Miles.

To be ridden by Licensed Riding Boys and Apprentice Jockeys Winner Rs 1.500; Second Rs 450; Third Rs. 250. For Arabs in Class III. W A Penalties—Winners in India after 29th July 1939 once 4lbs; twice 7lbs; oftener 12lbs. Allowance—Ponies 14 hands and under, 4lbs.

Mrs. K. T. Sampat's KHALAF MAJNUN 8-8 (cd. 8-13) N. Dawood 1
Mr. Diamond's LEILAT KHALAF 9-1 Sardar Khan 2
Mr. G. A. Jasdanwalla's THE PILOT 8-2 Mahmudkhan 3
Messrs. M. H. & A. H. Ahmedbhoy's LUCKY THOUGHT 9-3 (cd. 9-8) K. Sheriff .. 4
Not run: Argonaut Beg.
Won by 6 lengths. 1|2 length, neck.
Time: 2min. 21 4|5secs.
Tote paid Rs. 23 for win, Rs. 15, Rs. 50 and Rs. 26 for places.
Favourite: Khalaf Majnun.
Winner trained by S. M. Khemara.

THE KINGSCLERE PLATE. Distance—6 Furlongs.

Winner Rs. 2,500; Second Rs. 1,100; Third Rs. 500. A Handicap for Indian Horses in Class "A".

Hon'ble Mr. Shantidas Askuran's MISS QUITCH 7-9 Whiteside 1
Messrs. M. H. & A. H. Ahmedbhoy's PRINCESS HILAL 8-7 Evans 2
Nawabzada Fakrulmulk's of Bhopal's RESPERATOR 8-3 Maxwell 3
Mr. A. C. Ardeshir's MISS O. K. 7-9 Eude .. 4
All ran.
Won by Short head, 1 1|2 lengths, 1 length.
Time: 1min. 16secs.
Tote paid Rs. 97 for win, Rs. 23, Rs. 17 and Rs. 18 for places.
Favourite: Shermount.
Winner trained by C. Jennings.

THE HARBOUR PLATE (Div II.). Distance—7 Furlongs.

Winner Rs. 2,000; Second Rs 6000; Third Rs. 300. A Handicap for Horses in Class IV.

Mr. P. R. Mehta's GOLD GAINER 9-0 J. Bond .. 1
Mr. Raza Mahomed Khan's MERRY PASS 8-2 Evans 2
Sir Sultan Chinoy's TALKLESS 8-9 Mohd. Khan. 3
Mr. H. Cartwright's ECSTASY 8-0 Orme 4
Won by 2 lengths, 1 1|4 length. 1|2 length.
Time: 1min. 29 2|5secs.
Tote paid Rs. 95, for win, Rs. 32, Rs. 39 and Rs. 26 for places
Favourite: Reliable.
Winner trained by Dr. S. K. Pillay.

THE RIDGE PLATE. (Div. II.) Distance—1 Mile. 1 Furlong.

Winner Rs. 2,000; Second Rs 600; Third Rs. 300. A Handicap for Arabs in Classes I and II.

H. H. the Maharaja of Kolhapur's MUJBIL AL ARAB, 8-0, Britt 1
Mrs. S. Bose's GAURISHANKER, 8-9, Johnstone 2
H. H. the Maharaja Scindia of Gwalior's FIRE FLY, 8-4, Maxwell 3
The Maharaja of Parlakimedi's MITHQAL, 7-13, (cd. 7-10, M. Khan 4
Not run: Jewan 7-11.
Won by neck, head, 2 lengths.
Time: 2 minutes, 7 1|5 seconds.
Tote paid Rs. 71 for win, Rs. 26, Rs. 28 and Rs. 61 for places.
Winner trained by N. D. Bhosle.

THE HARBOUR PLATE (Div I.) Distance—7 Furlongs.

Winner Rs. 2,000; Second Rs. 600; Third Rs. 300. A Handicap for Horses in Class IV.

The Maharaja of Parlakimedi's SMARA, 8-0, (cd. 7-10), Md. Khan 1
Mr. A. H. Wadia's BRACES, 8-6, Marrable 2
Mr. H. Cartwright's HASSINA, 8-3, Orme 3
Mr. Martin's AFTALON, 9-4, Evans 4
Not run: Dante 9-0, Casanova 9-0, Scion 8-6, Montalbion 8-6.
Won by 3|4 length, 2 lengths, 2 lengths.
Time: 1 minute, 28 3|5 seconds.
Tote paid Rs. 56 for win, Rs. 22, Rs. 28 and Rs. 32 for places.
Winner trained by J. Robinson.

THE MENTMORE HANDICAP Distance—1 1/4 Miles.

Winner Rs. 15.000; Second Rs 3,500; Third Rs. 1.500. A Handicap for Horses in Class I

The Raja of Akalkot's ROYAL ROMANCE, 8-9, Johnstone 1
Messrs R. K. F. Singh and M H. Ahmedbhoy's CAVALIER. 8-7, Evans 2
Mr. P. B. Avasia's VIDALIN. 7-9, Eude 3
H. H. the Maharaja of Kashmir's LOCH NESS. 8-9. Britt 4
All ran.
Won by head, 4 lengths, 2 lengths.
Time: 2 minutes. 7 3 5 seconds.
Tote paid Rs. 30 for win, Rs. 15, Rs. 16 and Rs. 23 for places.
Winner trained by D. D. Ghista.

THE RIDGE PLATE (Division I.) Distance—1 Mile 1 Furlong.

Winner Rs. 4,000; Second Rs 1,200; Third Rs. 600. A Handicap for Arabs in Classes I and II.

Shrimant Jaysinhrao P. Ghatge's ROYAL RIVAL, 8-10, Johnstone 1
Mr. Mohammad Lahori's BAHAR NEEL, 7-13, (cd. 7-0) Kassim Hassan 2
Mr. Jarulla bin Talib's SAIF AL NUSSER, 8-2, Evans 3
Mr. K. T. Sampat's AL MUQBIL, 7-9, Eude 4
Not run: Al Hamil 7-13.
Tote paid Rs. 29 for win, Rs. 15, Rs. 42 and Rs. 23 for places.
Winner trained by D. D. Ghista.

THE SANDOWN PLATE. Distance—6 Furlongs.

Winner Rs. 7,000; Second Rs. 1,800; Third Rs. 900. A Handicap for Horses in Class II.

Mrs. L. Musry's TELLER, 8-0, Brace 1
Mrs. M. Clarke's HOUSE OF LORDS, 9-0, Maxwell 2
H. H. the Maharaja of Mysore's FAUGHAN HILL, 8-0, Whiteside 3
Sir Jamshetjee Jejeebhoy's LEANDER, 8-0, Bond 4
All ran.
Tote paid Rs. 104 for win, Rs. 21, Rs. 17 and Rs. 14 for places.
Winner trained by H. R. Somekh.

THE PEDDER PLATE Distance—6 Furlongs.

Winner Rs. 3.000 Second Rs. 900 Third Rs 450. A Handicap for Horses in Class III.

H. H. the Maharaja of Gaekwar of Baroda's MEDDLESOME, 8-6, Maxwell 1
H. H. the Maharaja of Kolhapur's CHANAK, 8-0, Eude .. 2
Dr. S. K. Pillay's TORQUEMADA, 9-4, Evans 3
Mr. G. Subbarow's BASTION, 9-2, Brace 4
Not run: Galahad Star 8-5, Brittas Belle 8-4, Rose of Persia II 7-13.
Tote paid Rs. 39 for win, Rs. 34, Rs. 43 and Rs. 19 for places.
Winner trained by M. C. Patel.

CALCUTTA RACES

Baqlava Wins King-Emperor's Cup

CALCUTTA, December 9.

The King-Emperor's Cup was won by Mr. G. N. Musry's Baqlava by a head from Finalist over a distance of one mile.

Mr. G. N. Musry's BAQLAVA, 9-3, W. Sibbritt 1
The Maharaja Scindia of Gwalior's FINALIST, 9-3, Jones 2
Maharaja of Parlakimedi's TERROR, 9-3, Ermer 3
Sir the Raja of Bobbili's MULTISSIMO, 9-3, Morley.. 4
All ran.
Won by head, 2 1|2 lengths, 3|4 length.
Time: 1 minute, 39 1|5 seconds.
Tote paid Rs. 85 for win, Rs. 15, Rs. 12 and Rs 23 for places.
Favourite: Finalist 9-3.
Winner trained by A. Higgins.

Cow-Slaughter At Muttra To Be Stopped?

LUCKNOW, Dec. 9.

The Hindu Public of Muttra are taking steps to have the slaughter house at Braj Bhumi, the birthplace of Lord Krishna removed from its present location. They had approached Mr. Jamnadas Udani of Bombay, a well-known student of cattle economics to intervene in this matter. Mr Udani, who is now here on a brief visit, will move the local Government in this regard.

It is recalled that Mr. Udani played a prominent part in getting Kathiawar Ruling Princes to enact laws prohibiting cow slaughter.—A.P.

Stafford Cripps' Programme

TO MEET JINNAH IN BOMBAY

ALLAHABAD, Dec. 9.

Sir Stafford Cripps will be leaving for Allahabad on Sunday evening for Delhi. He will reach Lahore on Monday evening and see the Punjab Premier reaching back to Delhi on Tuesday evening. He will thence go to Baroda and see the Dewan, leaving that place on Wednesday evening for Bombay.

He will meet Dr. B. R. Ambedkar, Mr. N. M. Joshi and Mr. M. A. Jinnah at Bombay leaving that place on Thursday evening for Wardha. His further programme is uncertain but he will reach Calcutta on December 23 remaining there till December 26. He will proceed to Rangoon from Calcutta.

Among his engagements at Allahabad are a visit to the Naini Agricultural Institute, the Basic Training College, some Rural Development Centres, and an address to the University Union.

Both to-night and to-morrow night some prominent persons have been invited to dine with Sir Stafford Cripps among them being Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru, who will dine with him to-day. With him will Mr. Prakash Narain, Sapru, Dr. K. N. Kaiju, Mr. Amarnath Jha, Mr. Sajjad Zaheer, etc.

The first interview of Sir Stafford Cripps was with representatives of the All-India Momin Conference. Mr. Mohammad Abdul Quaiyum Ansar (Vice-President) and Mr. Raizuddin Ahmad represented the Momin case before Sir Stafford Cripps. They declared that they asserted their independent views from other political bodies, including both the Congress and the Muslim League.—United Press.

TENSE SITUATION IN LUCKNOW

Dealers Pray For Police Protection

LUCKNOW, Dec. 9.

A partial hartal was observed yesterday by merchants especially grain and grocery dealers in the 'mandis' of the city and Aminabad following threats of looting by the poorer classes who have been sorely hit by the rise in prices of foodsuffs and primary articles of consumption.

The authorities are trying to restore confidence in dealers by posting police pickets in leading grain 'mandis' and sending police patrol cars to move round the affected areas.

A meeting of local merchants was held yesterday under the auspices of the Lucknow Merchants' Association when it was resolved to urge the authorities to give them adequate protection against looting and to warn the public against looting or instigating others to loot shops. The meeting also requested Government to fix prices of different commodities in consultation with their Association.

The prices of primary articles of food which had soared up earlier in the week have recorded a steady decline though they are still higher than last week.—A.P.

LOOTING OF GRAIN SHOPS

LUCKNOW, Dec. 8.

Thirteen persons who are alleged to have participated in the looting of grain shops at Victoriaganj in Lucknow, yesterday, have been arrested.

News comes from Agra that several shops in Nayganj were looted, and much discontent is prevailing all over the district.

For the last few days, the grain market of Aligarh has not transacted business owing to chaotic conditions, states a message received here just now.

A press note issued by the U. P. Government to-day warns against the very considerable rise of prices of sugar which had taken place during the last few days. As the demand for sugar is likely to be increased to certain extent as a result of the war, the Government have decided to withdraw provisionally for the season of 1939-40 the restrictions imposed on the crushing capacity of the sugar factories licensed under the U. P. Sugar Factories Control Act, 1938. United Press.

Mahatma's Reply To Jinnah

WARDHAGANJ, Dec. 9.

Gandhiji has issued the following statement to the press on Mr. Jinnah's statement: "I have read Janab Jinnah Sahib's exhortation to "Mussalmans all over India to observe Friday, 22nd December as a day of deliverance and thanksgiving as a mark of relief that the Congress Governments have at last ceased to function." Prayers are to be offered for deliverance from the unjust Congress regime.

The exhortation is followed by the text of a resolution that is to be passed at all meetings that will be held under the auspices of the Muslim League. I wish to appeal to Jinnah Saheb and the Mussalmans associated with him to desist from the contemplated step. The gravest allegations have been made against the Congress in the resolution. The vast Muslim population is to be made to recite before God allegations as if they were proved and on that account to thank the Almighty for deliverance. At the same time the Governors of Provinces are to be requested to examine the allegations and grant redress.

Will it not be right and proper to wait for the Governors' opinion before the serious step contemplated is taken. I call it serious, because Muslims, who will be called upon to believe the allegations cannot but harbour illwill against an old national organisation, which is as much theirs as any other Indian's. And this, at a time when Jinnah Saheb and Pandit Nehru are about to meet and expect to reach an honourable settlement. If the Congress is as bad as described in the resolution it should be unfit to have any negotiations with.

PIRPUR REPORT

"The only concrete allegations against the Congress Ministries that I know of are contained in the Muslim League Committee's report called the Pirpur Report. I happen to know that the Parliamentary sub-Committee had referred the report to various Congress Ministries and I know also that the Ministers concerned had made careful investigations and reported to the sub-Committee. that most of the complaints were without foundation. It seems to me therefore that Jinnah Saheb has taken upon his shoulders the tremendous responsibility of being both the accuser and the judge. This too might not have mattered, if he had not presented these complaints to the Muslims of India as if they were proved facts. I ask Jinnah Saheb and his colleagues to listen to the appeal of one who claims to be their friend and servant of Muslim Indians and hence of Islam.

"I heartily associate with Jinnah Saheb in his request to Governors to examine the allegations that may be brought to their notice and give their opinion upon them. Jinnah Saheb has said in his letter to Babu Rajendra Prasad that he had placed his allegations before His Excellency the Viceroy. I hope that H. E. will take an early opportunity of pronouncing upon them. It is not too much to ask Jinnah Saheb to await the Viceregal opinion and that of the Governors upon serious allegations before a vast mass of Muslims are called upon to endorse them and to condemn the Congress.—A. P.

New Treasurer Of Nagpur University

NAGPUR, Dec. 8.

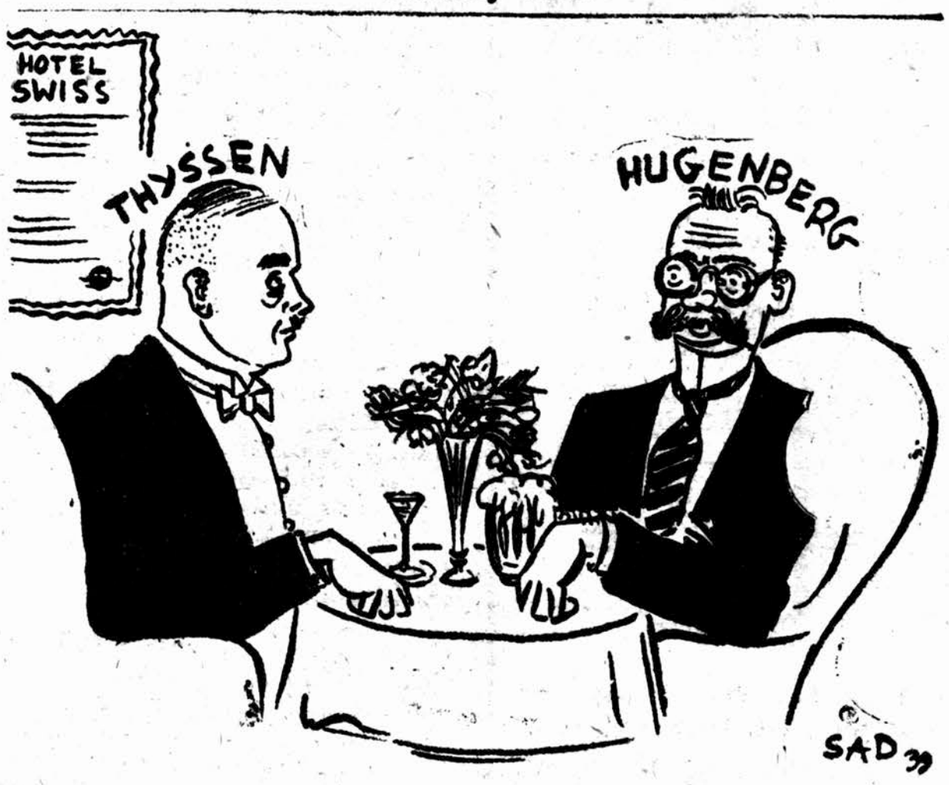
Mr. W. R. Puranik, Advocate-General, was elected Treasurer of the Nagpur University in place of Dewan Bahadur Brahma (resigned) at a meeting of the University Court held here to-day.

The court decided to extend the period of free examination of candidates belonging to Harijan and Backward Classes which expires next year, by another five years.

Honorary degrees of "Doctor of Literature" were also conferred at the meeting.—United Press.

Miss Suniti Kowshik who won the first honours in the Classical Dancing Competition at the All-India Music Conference held at Allahabad last month under the auspices of the Allahabad University. She is only seven years old.

Catholic girls in the guise of "Rajput Ladies" in the pageant held in connection with the Catholic Youth Rally at St. Xavier's Gymkhana grounds, Parel, on Sunday last.



"How wonderful is the Third Realm—if one looks at it from outside".

Mrs. Naidu To Deliver Convocation Address

NAGPUR, Dec. 8.

Mrs. Sarojini Naidu arrived here this evening by the Grand Trunk Express. She was received at the station by Mr T. J. Kedar, Vice-Chancellor, and the members of the University Court.

Mrs. Naidu will deliver the Convocation address to-morrow afternoon.—United Press.

Ardeshir F. Khabardar

An Appreciation

By SOPHIA WADIA

Those who are sceptical of the truth that a human soul gathers experience and builds faculties in new bodies, through a long series of reincarnations, will find themselves frustrated in explaining the psychological mystery of a Parsi boy of ten to whom Hindu ideology was so natural as to be native and whose handling of the Gujarati language has been a phenomenon to his co-religionists for long years. At the age of ten, when learning the seventh book of the Gujarati language, the boy was composing Doharas and was turning the stories of his English reader into English verse and the English poems into Gujarati lyrics. One of the brilliant boys of his class, he attracted more than one of the dull laggards, who liked to read and to listen to what Postwalla had produced—for when he entered the New High School in Bombay he was Postwalla, but after a while the family name was changed to the one which he has made famous—Khabardar—and it is of Ardeshir Framji Khabardar that we write.

His First Work

The youthful poet was only nineteen when his first work, "Kavya Rasika," was published. He is not a university graduate, but he is a man of broad culture, widely read in English literature and a polyglot, understanding Hindi, Sanskrit, Bengali, Marathi, Tamil, French, Portuguese, Spanish and Italian. He writes in Hindi as well as in Gujarati and in English. Many of his poems have been translated into Hindi. One, "Vir Balak Badal", appeared in "Hans" in July, 1936, with a brief introductory note about the writer.

Many honours have come to Mr. Khabardar, such as the Chairmanship of the Literary Section of the Gujarati Sahitya Parishad held in Bhavnagar State in 1924 and the Chairmanship of the Reception Committee of the Poets' Conference which met in Madras at the end of March, 1937, in connection with the sessions of the Hindi Sahitya Sammelan. He was invited by H. H. the Gaekwad of Baroda three years ago to lecture there, but was unable to accept. He is to give the five Vassanji Madhavji lectures of the Bombay University in 1939, the general subject of the series being "The Course of Gujarati Poetry."

English Lyrics

Mr. Khabardar's book of English lyrics and songs, first published in Madras in 1918 and then in 1928 by Fowler Wright, Ltd of London, under the title, "The Silken Tassel," drew high praise from Dr. Rabindranath Tagore.

But the celebration of the poet's Golden Jubilee in 1931 easily overtops all the other honours which have come to him in a life that has been richer in appreciation by his contemporaries than falls to the lot of most men of genius. A Memorial Volume was presented to him on that occasion, containing tributes by the leading writers of Gujarat; articles dealing with his work, some general and some based on his different books; pictures painted to illustrate his poems, etc. He was given a 'de luxe' printed copy of the Memorial Volume and it was made available to the public in a more modest edition, but still a tome of impressive size and content.

In Retirement

In his retirement, his pleasant bungalow on a quiet street in

It is good news for the literary world that barely half of Mr. Khabardar's literary output has yet seen the light of day, though he has published thirteen volumes in all, many of which contain three thousand to six thousand lines each. He has two English works ready to publish, "Leaf and Flower," a collection of miscellaneous poems, and "The Rest-House of the Spirit," containing two long odes. Of his eleven or twelve other works ready for publication all are poetry but two, in one of which he treats of poetical criticism and the other of which is a collection of his speeches on literary themes.

In addition, there is "Manuraj," on which Mr. Khabardar is putting most of his present effort and which he considers his 'magnum opus.' It is a poetical drama in five acts, somewhat on the lines of Goethe's 'Faust,' except that it presents Oriental philosophy instead of Christian, being based on Zoroastrianism, Hinduism and other Eastern religions. "Manuraj" will be the first long poetical drama in Gujarati. It is written in blank verse, itself an innovation, and will represent a unique achievement. He has written about 6,500 lines of this drama in the last three or four months of confirmed invalidism. There are some 3,000 lines yet to write to bring the work to completion. "My only wish now," he says, "is that I may finish this before anything happens, this last work." He says that he has received direct inspiration which he is embodying in this drama.

That he may live to complete 'Manuraj' is a wish that all of his friends and the friends of Indian literature will echo, but such is Mr. Khabardar's poetic urge and so great is his devotion to literature that happily we need not accept his implication that with the completion of this work he will lay down his pen

FOR MALARIA

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Kunzru And Bhulabhai At Wardha

WARDHA, Dec. 9.

Mr. Bhulabhai Desai arrived here to-day and went to Shegaon with Pandit Hridayanath Kunzru to meet Gandhiji.

Pandit Kunzru is leaving tonight for Nagpur. Mr. Bhulabhai Desai intends to see Gandhiji again to-morrow.—A.P.

War Resolution In Bengal Assembly

CALCUTTA, Dec. 9.

It is now officially announced that the Bengal Government Resolution on War will be moved by the Hon. Mr. A. K. Fazlul Huq, Prime Minister, in Bengal Assembly on December 13.

The Hon. Speaker has allotted December 13 and 14 for discussion of the resolution.—A.P.

Viceroy's Tour Programme

NEW DELHI, Dec. 9.

Their Excellencies the Viceroy and the Marchioness of Linlithgow and party left Delhi this evening for Rewa 'en route' to Calcutta where they are due to arrive on December 14 and remain till January 3. As already announced, after their departure from Calcutta Their Excellencies will make an official tour to Central Provinces which will include a visit to the Rajkumar College at Raipur. Before returning to New Delhi on January 16, Their Excellencies will spend a short time in Bombay and will pay an official visit to Baroda.—A.P.

All-India Ayurvedic Conference

Mr. Nanchand Vaidya, wires from Jodhpur on December 9.

The session of the All-India Ayurvedic Conference will be inaugurated by His Highness the Maharaja Saheb Bahadur of Jodhpur on the afternoon of Tuesday, December 19. The exhibition will be opened by Lt. Colonel Sir Donald Field, Chief Minister, Jodhpur State, on the afternoon on December 16. Some of the leading Vaidyas as well as eminent scholars from all over India have accepted the invitation of the Reception Committee to attend the session.

SOCIAL SERVICE AND COMMUNAL UNITY

Justice Sulaiman Keeps Two Watchwords Before New Lucknow Graduates ...

LUCKNOW, Dec. 9.

"Social service can never be measured by material gain. It confers a great spiritual benefit on him who renders it and gives material benefit to those who are helped. Life is more than a mere pursuit of bread and butter, the satisfaction for having been of some use. Over and above the ordinary routine work in which one is employed is the salt of our lives."

With these words the Hon'ble Sir Shah Sulaiman, Judge of the Federal Court of India, exhorted the students in the course of his convocation address at the Lucknow University to-day to make it a point to do as much honorary educational and social work as lay in their power, side by side with the duties of their ordinary occupations.

WASTEFUL HABITS.

"Due to ignorance and poverty," he continued, "our people possess wasteful habits; uneconomic social usages are the order of the day. The heavy indebtedness of the working and peasant classes has called forth some measure of relief, but many more measures are needed if their misery is to be even partially allayed. Unless its root causes are removed, economic and social discontent is bound to grow and may lead to dangerous upheaval. We must boldly and with fixity of purpose attack this serious problem of poverty with a missionary's zeal. Young educated persons, with virile blood running in their veins and endowed with vigorous and fertile brains, can, if so disposed, render an everlasting service to their country and their people."

ADULT EDUCATION.

"Adult education," he observed, "should form an integral part of our plan of national reconstruction. Well-defined schemes of primary education and adult education will go a long way towards solving the problem not only of ignorance and illiteracy but also of unemployment. Sporadic attempts may be laudable but these cannot produce their full results unless there is a well thought-out plan for carrying on adult education both on an all-India and provincial basis, and co-ordinating the work of the various adult educational organisations in the country."

The All-India Adult Education Conference, he said, had already given a lead in this matter and it was to be hoped that the young men and women would endeavour to form adult education societies all over the country and do their utmost to promote the rapid growth of such education. Unless there were a large and united body of enthusiastic workers for establishing adult education centres in every important locality, no big scheme of this kind could ever succeed.

Referring to numerous differences among the various communities in India Sir Sulaiman emphasised that it was absolutely impossible to make progress in any direction unless all the communities agreed to work together in harmony and for a common cause. He hoped that they would do all in their power to set all communal and sectarian feuds at rest for ever, so that all inter-communal relations could be smoothed and placed on a solid basis of lasting peace and co-operation. In creating a proper atmosphere of communal harmony and goodwill our Universities, he said, had a great part to play. With their education and culture the students could cultivate the habit of mutual trust and co-operation and prove that their conduct was inspired by a real generosity of mind.

Practical politics, he observed, should not at this stage enter into the programme of their daily lives as they were still being trained for leadership in the various spheres of their national life. While in the University they should prepare for great struggle that lay ahead.—United Press.

Mahatma's Reply To A Critic

No Embarrassing Or Bargaining Tactics In Congress Demand

Writing in "Harijan" under the caption "In God's good hands," Mr. Gandhi replies to certain points raised in a letter received by him from Mr. Corder Catchpool of London. Mr. Catchpool, in the course of his letter says:

"It seems to me that a lead from one with your spiritual authority along the lines of a better way than war to help the stricken and oppressed, whether individuals or nations, might come with redeeming power to many who find themselves in the distress of a moral dilemma at the present time, and release spiritual energies which, because of this dilemma, are lamed and useless, or are prostituted in the attempt to supply uplift and inspiration for the pursuit of a holy war for civilisation, freedom—or for the mere negative aim of destroying Hitlerism by successful rivalry in its own methods.

"I have no moral right to judge—sadly the contrary—but I know that you appreciate frankness, and I therefore venture to confess myself puzzled that, so far from seizing this opportunity to proclaim the better way in which you have been such a magnificent pioneer, you appear (I feel sure I am mistaken or misunderstand) to be thinking mainly of what political advantage for the cause of independence in India can be gained from the war situation. One almost has the impression that the opportunity which war presents is welcomed, and that support for the Allies in the attempt to gain their ends through war would be gladly given if an adequate bargain were forthcoming.

"I have no special knowledge of Indian affairs, but, relying on the judgment of my best friends who have close association with the best opinion in India, I am eager for the realisation of their hopes and yours; but I would hope for this as the outcome of a liberal movement of mind in our own people and Government as part of a generous desire and determination for a new and better world instead of one filled with aggression and imperialist domination—rather than as a bargain by imperialist Britain without any change of mind, primarily for the purpose of obtaining the material support of India in winning the war

"My heart cries to you out of its distress and despair, caused by the war. I have seen so much that is good in the German people, the self-giving idealism of its youth, whom I love, as well as the evil with which I am so intimately acquainted through trying to help the victims. I have been in a Nazi prison, and have believed that through my suffering there has been shown to me a nobler way to help the splendid young men of Germany and of my own country, than the way we are about to employ, of driving millions of them to slaughter one another. I believe that many people throughout the world are longing to see the way out of this evil into which we are slowly slipping deeper and deeper, until it may soon be too late. Perhaps you alone can help us. I write to you in deep concern to beg you to consider whether it may not be laid upon you to do so."

MAHATMA'S REPLY.

"I know that this letter reflects the attitude of many Englishmen who look to me for showing the better way. Sir Radhakrishnan's collection of tributes on my completing seventy years has deepened the hope of thousands of peace-lovers But I know what a poor instrument I am for the fulfilment of that hope. Admirers have given me credit I do not deserve. I am not able to testify that India furnishes the world with a good example of non-violence of the strong and therefore as a substitute for armed resistance against an aggressor. India undoubtedly has shown the efficacy of passive non-violence as a weapon of the weak. But useful as it is as a substitute of terrorism, I claim no newness or merit for it. It is no contribution to the peace movement.

"It is no wonder that my identification with the Congress demand appears to contradict my previous writing quoted by my correspondent. There is, however, no contradiction. Even now as then I would not gain Independence at the cost of non-violence. The critic might retort that, if the British Government made the required declaration, I would be helping the Allies and thereby taking part in violence. The retort would be reasonable but for the fact that the additional help that Britain would gain from the Congress would be purely moral. The Congress would contribute neither men nor money. The moral influence would be used on the side of peace. I have already said in these columns that my non-violence does recognise different species of violence—defensive and offensive. It is true that in the long run the difference is obliterated, but the initial merit persists. A non-violent person is bound, when the occasion arises to say which side is just.

"Thus I wished success to the Abyssinians, the Spaniards, the Czechs, the Chinese and the Poles, though in each case I wished that they could have offered non-violent resistance. In the present case, if the Congress could justify the British case on the high ground professed by Mr. Chamberlain, India declared free would throw in her whole moral weight on the side of peace. The part I am playing is, in my opinion, strictly non-violent. There is no spirit of bargaining behind the Congress demand which itself is wholly moral. There is no desire to embarrass the Government. There is to be no precipitate Civil Disobedience. Care is being taken to meet every just objection to the Congress demand and to smooth every difficulty in the way of Great Britain making the requisite declaration. The greatest strain is being put upon impatient Congressmen spoiling for a fight though non-violent. I myself want to be able to play an effective part in bringing peace nearer. I might be able to do so if India becomes in fact as independent ally of Britain, though the legal process is delayed till the war is ended.

"But who am I? I have no strength save what God gives me I have no authority over my countrymen save the purely moral. If He holds me to be a pure instrument for the spread of non-violence in the place of the awful violence now ruling the earth. He will give me the strength and show me the way. My greatest weapon is mute prayer. The cause of peace is, therefore, in God's good hands. Nothing can happen but by His will expressed in His eternal, changeless Law which is He. We neither know Him nor His Law save through the glass darkly. But the faint glimpse of the Law is sufficient to fill me with joy, hope, and faith in the future."

Instrument Of Non-Violence

Mahatma Considers Spinning As Preparation For Independence

Writing in the "Harijan" under the caption "What It Means" Mr. Gandhi explains the significance of spinning.

He says: Those who believe that India can be freed and her freedom retained only through non-violence, will surely believe that non-violence on a mass scale can only be observed by the masses being usefully and knowingly occupied for the sake of the country.

What is that one thing which all can do easily without any capital worth the name and which in itself is calculated to soothe the nervous system?

The answer will unequivocally be hand-spinning and its anterior processes. And it is indigenous to the soil. Millions can easily learn it, and its output is always current coin.

If there were no mills, yarn would be as much valued as say, ghee. Famine of yarn would be as much felt as that of staples. If the people have the will, they can produce their cloth without much labour.

In the states of Europe where war is a recognised institution, adult males are conscripted for military service for a given number of years.

PRODUCTIVE SERVICE

In a country that wants to defend itself and regulate its life without war preparation, people have to be conscripted for productive national service. If a country's vital requirements are produced through a centralised industry, it will find it necessary to guard them even as a capitalist guards his treasures.

A country whose culture is based on non-violence will find it necessary to have every home as much self-contained as possible.

Indian society was at one time unknowingly constituted on a non-violent basis. Home life, that is, the village, was undisturbed by the periodical visitations from barbarous hordes. Mayne has shown that India's villages were a congeries of republics. In them there were no ladies and gentlemen.

Unless this argument is accepted by the Congressmen, I hold it to be impossible to establish non-violence that will be proof against temptation and that will stand true no matter how heavy the odds may be against it.

Without such non-violence the country cannot put up a fight in which there is no going back and there is no defeat. The Congress will never prove its non-violent intention before Britishers and the world.

The Congress non-violence is intended as well in respect of the rulers, as of all those who fear, distrust, or despite the great institution.

LACK OF UNITY

I have no doubt that want of this broad non-violence is responsible for our failure to reach communal unity. The fact is that Congressmen have not demonstrated that living non-violence in their dealings even among themselves.

And I cannot resist the conviction that the deficiency of our non-violence can be measured by the deficiency in our khadi programme.

Our belief in either has been half-hearted. I plead for full-hearted belief in both. And the Congress will be so invulnerable that it is highly likely that it will not have to go through the fire of civil resistance in order to win India's freedom.

Given the required will, the proposition is perfectly feasible. Anyway, I expect every Congressman to put up his best effort to spin intelligently as much as he can and organise khadi sales among his neighbours; and this he should do in the belief that he is taking his due share in the preparation of the country for independence.

FIFTH WEEK OF FUN & FROLIC!!
Shree Ranjit's Musicomedy
ON THE RIVER
PATHE Daily: 4-15, 7 & 10 P.M.
Sat., Sun. Matinee at 1-30 P.M.

LATEST COMMERCIAL NEWS

NEW YORK COTTON 13 POINTS UP

COTTON

LATEST NEW YORK

COTTON PRICES
MARCH 1940.
New York : December 9.

Previous closing	10.15
To-day's opening	10.25
Difference	+10
To-day's closing	10.28
Difference	+13

LIVERPOOL COTTON
MARCH 1940

Liverpool : December 9.
The market was closed to-day.
Broach April/May Expectation ..... Rs. 290.

N. Y. COTTON MARKET

New York : December 9.
New York cotton early developed considerable strength following higher Bombay cables which brought in fairly good trade and foreign buying but market met outside selling and liquidation under which earlier gains partially lost. Trading in March began at 10.25, i.e. ten points higher than last closing Prices advanced on good trade and foreign support with some Wall-Street support, but thereafter liquidation and New Orleans selling intervened with price losing some ground. Subsequently renewed local and foreign buying appeared carrying the rate to 10.24 while further speculative buying caused prices to register further rise closing 10.28.

BOMBAY COTTON
Late Trading

Bombay : December 9.
The cotton market was steady during the night session. Prices after opening at Rs. 290 eased off to Rs. 288, but improved to Rs. 291 to close at Rs. 289/8.

NEW YORK COTTON

New York : December 9.
Following were the opening ranges on New York Cotton Exchange :—
December (10.53/10.52)
March (10.22/10.21)
May (9.91/9.90)

Liverpool Cotton

Liverpoo : December 9.
Market closed

LONDON COMMODITIES
JUTES
London : December 9.
Dundee December (£60) £60
Lightning December (£57) £57

SEEDS

Castorseeds December January (£22 quoted) £22 quoted.
Linseed Calcutta December/January (£21 1/8 quoted) £21 1/8 quoted.
Linseed La Plata December/January (£15 3/8 quoted) £15 3/8 quoted.
Groundnuts Coromandal December January (£14 5/8 quoted) £14 5/8 quoted.

RUBBER
Spot (11 1/8 value) 11 1/8 paid and buyers
Forward January/March (11 1/4 paid and value) 11 1/4 paid and sellers.

METALS
Tin (£230 quiet) £230 quoted
Glasgow Iron (111 sh.) 111 sh

EXCHANGES

CROSS RATES
T. T. NEW YORK ON LONDON

New York : December 9.

Previous closing	3.90 7/8
To-day's opening	closed.

T. T. LONDON ON NEW YORK
London : December 9.

Previous closing	4.02 to 4.04
To day's opening	4.02 to 4.04
To day's closing	4.02 to 4.04

T. T. LONDON ON PARIS
London : December 9.

Previous closing	176 to 177
To-day's opening	176 to 177
To-day's closing	176 to 177

LONDON EXCHANGES
London : December 9.
London Exchange opened with the sterling dollar at 4.02 to 4.04 which is officially fixed rate.
Franc was officially fixed at 176 to 177

CROSS RATES
London on Bombay (1-6) 1-6
Paris on Bombay (13.23 3/4) 13.23 3/4
New York on Bombay (30.15) 30.14
London on Milan (77.00) 77.00
London on Shanghai (0-4 1/4 buyers; 0-4 3/4 sellers) 0-4 1/4 buyers; 0-4 3/4 sellers.
London on Kobe (1-2 3/8 buyers; 1-2 3/8 sellers) 1-2 3/8 buyers; 1-2 15/32 sellers.

DISCOUNTS
3 months (1 1/4 to 1 1/4 per cent) 1 1/4 to 1 1/4 per cent
4 months (1 5/16 per cent) 1 5/16 per cent
6 months (1 1/2 to 1 5/8 per cent) 1 1 to 1 5/8 per cent

WHEAT AND SEEDS
Latest Night Quotations
Bombay : December 9.

Wheat January	4	7	3
Wheat May	4	15	0
Linseed May	9	2	6
Groundnuts February	44	8	0
Castorseeds May	59	4	0
Cottonseeds January	29	1	6

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE
New York : December 9.
The following are the opening quotations :—
General Motors (dol 54) 53 5/8
Anaconda Copper Mining (dol 31 1/2) dol 31
U S Steel Common New York (dol 68 1/2) dol 67 5/8
U S Steel Preference (unquoted) 115 3/8

BULLION
Influx (nil) nil
Withdrawal (nil) nil
Silver (23 1/8d.)
Gold (£8/8/0) £8/8/6.

LONDON SILVER CABLE
Bombay : December 9.
The following cable regarding London silver market was received here to-day :
The London Silver Market was closed to-day.

LONDON SILVER
London : December 9.
Spot (23 1/8d.) Closed.
Forward (23 5/16d.) Closed.

LONDON GOLD
London : December 9.
Gold Bars Fine per ounce (£8 8-0) £8-8-0

BOMBAY BULLION
Latest Quotations
Bombay : December 9.

Silver Ready	61	13	0
Silver Magshar	62	5	0
Silver Posh	63	0	0
Gold Ready	41	13	0
Gold Magshar	42	0	6
Gold Posh	42	4	0
Sovereigns	26	13	0

CALCUTTA STOCK EXCHANGE

Market Quietly Steady

Calcutta : December 9.
There is practically nothing fresh to report in our Stock Exchange to-day. General tendency of the market is amongst more speculative issues, for instance, Coals, cottons, jutes and miscellaneous industrials remained almost in same region as they closed yesterday, and the volume of business was nothing but moderate. Teas kept fully steady with fair amount of trading. Government securities also kept fully firm, but here business was somewhat meagre owing to scarcity of sellers. Following are the closing quotations :—

Government securities : 3 1/2 per cent paper 87/7; 4 per cent loan (1960/70) 102 s l; 5 per cent loan (1945/55) 111/8 s l.
Banks : Imperial Bank fully paid 1456; Reserve Bank 101.
Cottons : Cawnpore Textiles 7/2 c div; New Victoria Ord 1/12.

Coals : Amalgamated 29/6; Bengal 405; Bhalgora 7/4; Burrakur 17/4; Burrakur Pref 130; Dhemo Main 18/12: Equitable 41/8: New Beerbhoom 21/8; Talcher 2/2.
Jutes : Adamjee 25/4; Anglo-India 436/8; Barnagore 154/8 s l; Barnagore Pref 54; Clive 31; Craig 2/2; Howrah 63; Hukumchand 9/4; Presidency 6/15.
Miscellaneous : Burma Corporation 8. Consolidated Tin 5/6: Indian Copper 2/12; Rhodesia Copper 1/15; Tavoy Tin 2/5; Benares Electric 11; Jubbulpore Elec 11/8; Patna Elec 15; Bengal Tele Ord 18/4; Bengal Tele Pref 13/4; Rawalpindi Elec 21/10; Burn Ord 362; Britannia Building and Iron 11/6; Hukumchand Steel 9/8; Hukumchand Defd 2/5; Indian Iron and Steel 43/4; National Iron 8; Steel Corporation Ord 23/12; Steel Corporation Pref 98/8 ex-div; B I Corporation Ord 4/12; Dunlop Rubber 2nd Pref 103; Rohtas Industries Pref 136; British Burma Petro 6/12; Bengal Paper 121; India Paper 157; Orient Paper 9/13; Shreegopal Paper 8/3; Titaghur 'A' Ordy 27/14; 'B' Ordinary 27/8 s l; Prefd Ord 4/14; 2nd Pref 107/8; Balrampore 12; Cawnpore 25/3; Carew 14/10; Ramnugger 10/12.
Teas : Bishnauth 28/12; Hoograjuli 14/1; Rajnagar 8/4; Sarugaon 10/10; Sonai River 21/8.—A. P.

KARACHI PRODUCE MARKET.
Karachi : December 9.
To-day's closing quotations are as follows : Cotton Sind 28/9, Punjab Jan. 21/12; Desi American Jan 30/7/6. Tone : Quiet.
Wheat Jan. 32/8/9; March 33/5/6; July 34/11/6. Tone : Quiet.
Toria Feb. 48/5; March 49/10.
Gram Jan. 38/10/6; July 37/13/3.
Cottonseeds Jan. 25/5; March 25/14/6.

MADRAS SHARE MARKET
MADRAS : December 9.
Planting shares were quiet in sympathy with quiet tone in Rubber market. Among the Miscellaneous shares Engineerings were steady. Paper shares were easier, as also the Sugars. Cotton mills remained unchanged.
Exchange transaction : Buckinghams 228; Buckinghams Pref 157/8; Maduras 36/8; Cochin Malabars 6/14; Coorgs 27/8; Midlands 4/13; Chembras 3/3; B B Rubbers 3/1; Travancores 6/8; Malankars 41/8; Periakaramalai 18; Pajagiri 4/13; Mysore Sugars 45/12; Travancore Sugars 13/4; Deccans 55/12; Mysore Chemicals 13/4; Mysore Paper 14/15; Andhra Cement 73; Indian Steel Rolling Ordy 7.

NEARLY HALF THE DEBTS SCALED DOWN

What Congress Cabinet In Madras Has Done For Agriculturists

MADRAS (By Mail).
The Congress Cabinet in Madras soon after acceptance of office passed the Agriculturists Relief Act to save the tillers of the soil from abnormal indebtedness. The following statement shows the working of the Madras Agriculturists Relief Act, 1938, during the quarter ending with September 1939 and during the sixteen months ending with September 1939. Cases of voluntary settlement by parties without going to court are not covered by this statement.

Total amount involved in applications disposed of under sections 8, 9, 13, 18(1), 19 and 21 during the period Rs. 3.92,54,616-3-11.
Total amount as scaled down during the period Rs. 2,05,11,230-10-2.
Total amount of reduction by scaling down and its percentage to amount originally due Rs. 1,87,43,385-9-9 47.7 per cent.
Number of cases disposed of during the period 1,11,388.
Number of cases pending at the close of the period 11,449.

On The Air

SUNDAY, DEC. 10.

Delhi I—Programme
338.6 metres (886 kc/s)
5 p.m. Delhi Radio Orchestra. 5-5 B. S. Thakur. 5-25 Mushtaribai of Agra. 5-40 The Tattoo. 6-10 Special announcements 6-15 Nasir Khan 6-30 For Villagers. 7-15 Next week's programme. 7-25 Abdul Haq. 7 40 Delhi Radio Orchestra. 7-45 Munnibai. 8 A Debate, 3, Students are cultivating expensive habits (relayed from Lahore). 8-15 Duets with Dialogue. 8-30 B. S. Thakur. 8-40 Mushtaribai. 8-50 Pakhawaj recital by Malang Khan. 10 Musical Miniatures.

Delhi II—Programme
60.48 metres (4,960 kc/s)
5 p.m. to 6-15 As in Delhi 1. 6-15 Munnibai. 6-30 Abdul Haq. 6-45 B. S. Thakur. 7 Mushtaribai. 7 15 to 7-25 As in Delhi 1. 7-25 Nasir Khan. 7-45 Thumri Khamaj on Sitar by A I R artists. 7-50 Inayat Husain. 8 to 10 As in Delhi 1. 10 The Kentucky Minstrels (B B C rec. programme).

Lahore Programme
276 metres (1,086 kc/s)
6-10 For countryside. 7 Noor Jahan. 7-10 Folk-songs Roshan Lal Bhatnagar. 7-30 Less familiar aspects of well-known men of letters, 6, talk in Hindustani. 7-45 Peare Lal Sud. 8 A Debate, 3 : Students are cultivating expensive habits is a false cry. 8-15 Pahari on Clarionet by Feroz Din. 8-20 Badrbai of Multan. 8 30 Review of next week's programmes. 8-35 Roshan Lal Bhatnagar. 8-45 Imdad Husain. 8-50 Noor Jahan. 9-50 Hits of the moment

Bombay—I Programme
244 metres (1,231 kc/s)
8 a.m. Film music. 8-15 News in Marathi. 8-20 News in Gujarati. 8-25 All in one mood : Bhajans 8-40 News in Hindustani. 8-50 News in English. 9 Haripada Chaudhari. 9-15 Khadim Husain 9-46 Zohra Jan Ambalewali. 9-55 The A I R Sextet. 10 5 Purushottam Solankurkar. 10-25 Compositions of Rafique Ghaznavi. 10-35 Waheedanbai of Agra. 11 5 M. Umar Khan of Lucknow. 11-15 Khadim Husain. 11-40 Umra Zia Begam. 11-50 Purushottam Solankurkar. 12-10 p.m. Saraswati Mane. 12-30 Child in the Home Exhibition series Child Guidance, 1, talk by Dr. K. R. Masani. 12-45 Your Favourites. 12 57 News in Hindustani. 1 Waheedanbai 1-30 News in English. 1-35 Lunch hour music 3-30 All Children's Hour. 5 Vocal duets. 5-15 Instrumental melodies. 5-25 News in Marathi. 5-30 News in Gujarati. 5-35 Musical variety. 6 News in English 6-5 News in Hindustani. 6-10 Allah Rakha. 6-25 Jalatarang solo. 6 35 Purushottam Solankurkar. 6-55 Haripada Chaudhari, flute solo. 7-10 Saraswati Mane. 7-40 Hindol on Hamidi played by an A I R artist. 7-45 Shiv-Stuti, Bhajan by A I R artist. 7-55 News in Marathi. 8-10 News in Gujarati. 8-25 To-morrow. 8-30 The Week in Sport, by Talyarkhan. 8 45 The Bom. Radio orchestra. 8-55 Talk of the town. 9 News in Hindustani. 9-20 News in English followed by relay of B B C news. 9-45 Gretel Sommer : Violin. 9-55 B B C Wireless Military Band. 10 The Fol-De-Rols. 10-30 Late news. Close down.

Bombay—II Programme
31.4 metres (9,550 kc/s)
8 a.m. to 2-30 p.m. and 3-30 to 4-30 As in Bombay 1.
61.48 metres (4,880 kc/s)
5 p.m. to 9-30 As in Bombay 1. 9-30 Waheedanbai of Agra. 10 Khadim Husain. 10 30 Late news. Close down

Trichy Programme
396 metres (758 kc/s)
5 p.m. Instrumental overture. 5-5 Learn to sing. 5-20 T. K. Venkatachalam and P. P. Vaidyanathan : Vocal. 6-5 For the villages. 6-45 Shrimatis Padma Kamalam and Annapurni Subramania Iyer : Veena and vocal. 7-15 The Birth of a Star, talk. 7-50 Tirupugal Mani Krishnaswami Aiyar : Vocal. 8-45 Shrimatis Padma Kamalam and Annapurni Subramania Iyer : Veena and vocal. 9 45 P. V. Udayamurti Bhagavatar : Violin.

Calcutta I—Programme
(Add 24 minutes for Calcutta time)
370.4 metres (810 kc/s)
5-30 p.m. Katha-o-Sur. 6-45 Schulz-Forstenberg Trio. 6 6 Church Service. 7-20 Thod-Badi-Khada. 7-30 Sushila Sen of Manipur. 7 50 Khada-Badi-Thod. 8 Jnanendra Prasad Goswami. 9 Mary St. Johnston. 9 45 Anil Bagchi. 10-5 Suprova Ghose.

Calcutta II—Programme
61.98 metres (4,840 kc/s)
5 30 p.m. to 9-30 As in Calcutta 1. 9-30 Tara Sarkar : Soprano. 9 45 Modern Composers.

Lucknow Programme
293.5 metres (1,022 kc/s)
6-10 p.m. Kaniz Khatoon. 6-22 Kumari Malti Sane. 6-30 For rural areas. 7 Indar Sabha. 8-20 Knowing the Unknown, 4, Rays and X-Rays, talk in Hindustani. 8 35 Kumari Malti Sane. 8-47 Kaniz Khatoon. 9-45 Recorded music. 9-50 Kumari Malti Sane. 10-10 Kaniz Khatoon.

Madras I—Programme
211 metres (1,420 kc/s)
4 p.m. G. Krishnamurthy : Voice. 4 30 European Programme. 5 A Light Programme. 5-20 B S. Raja Iyengar : Voice. 6 5 A Light programme. 6-20 G. Krishnamurthy : Voice. 6-30 A Light Programme. 6 45 Kavi Kunjara Bharathi Day. 7-50 Valli Kalyanam. 9 The Indian Heptarchy. 6, talk. 9-15 Local news and announcements. 9-45 Symphony dances. 10-3 Celia Evans : Soprano 10-12 Symphonic dances.

Madras II—Programme
31.35 metres (9,570 kc/s)
4 p.m. to 9-30 As in Madras 1. 9-30 K. Aiya Iiyengar. Voice. 10 Shrimati Janaki Ammal.

Hyderabad Programme
411 metres (730 kc/s)
5 30 p.m. Baloo Bai, music. 5-50 A. Kareem, song. 6 to 6-30 For Children (Urdu). 6-30 Orchestra. 6-40 Kishenlal, music. 7-10 "Education of sub-normals" talk by H. A. Farooqi. 7-25 Baloo Bai, music. 7-40 A. Karim, music. 8-45 Baloo Bai, music. 9 Kishenlal, songs. 9-25 A Karim, songs. 9-35 Baloo Bai, songs.

Java Programme
(17, 19 and 21 metres)
6-00 Divine service. 8 00 Richard Wagner with Philadelphia Symp. 9 40 Music. 10-00 Vocal concert. 10-30 London Piano Accordeon Band. 10-50 Julius Tauster's band. 11-30 Titbits 15-05 Tea concert. 16-00 Russian music. 16-30 Divine service. 17-30 Maurice Winnick's music. 18 00 Merkelbach concert. 18-30 Soliste titbits. 19-00 Afternoon concert. 20-30 Dance music.

RESTORE NABHA TO HIS GADI

Influential Persons' Memorial To Viceroy

LAHORE, Dec. 9.
A largely signed public memorial has been submitted to H. E. the Viceroy, by 56 leaders of the Punjab, including Bhai Parmanand, Dr. Gokul Chand Narang, Maulana Zafaralli, Malik Barkat Ali, Khalid Latif Gauba, Sardar Santokh Singh, Sardar Jit Singh, all members of the Punjab Assembly, Lala Jagannath Aggarwal and others, requesting His Excellency to consider the case of the Maharaja of Nabha.
The memorial urges His Excellency to restore the Maharaja to his 'gadi' and the memorialists assure His Excellency about the Maharaja's integrity of character and steadfast loyalty to His Majesty, and to stand guarantee for the same.
It will be recalled, that the Maharaja of Nabha has been living in exile for the last fifteen years. —United Press.

BOMBAY COTTON

Bombay, Dec 9

Yesterday we had unprecedented activity in the local cotton market and prices advanced Rs. 30. At the opening there was nervousness on fears of ban on option business but sold out Calcutta bulls came in to replace. Straddle sales were also covered and option dealers were forced to buy. Thus the market once again became overbought and to some extent the reduction in the U. S. export subsidy helped the rise. To day following a rise of 7 points in New York cotton futures, the local market opened at Rs. 293 and declined to Rs. 288 on general long liquidation. The market is unsettled and is expected to undergo violent fluctuations.

Later on there was scattered buying and prices improved to Rs. 289. At this level there was some realising and prices reacted to Rs. 287/8. Liverpool market was closed.

The market closed at 5-30 p.m. as under:

Broach A/M	Rs.	287	8 0
Oomra D/J		253	8 0
Oomra March		257	8 0
Bengal D/J		206	0 0
Bengal March		209	8 0

ALEXANDRIA COTTON

Alexandria, Dec 8

Sakel January	18.75+55
Sakel March	18.45+65
Giza January	16 50+73
Giza March	16.98+74
Ashmouni December	16.00+100
Ashmouni February	16.17+94

COTTON PARITY

APPROXIMATE DIFFERENCE

Broach April May below Liverpool May 125 points.

Broach April May above New York May 137 points.

EGYPTIAN COTTON

Liverpool Dec 8

UPPERS:—	
Spot	9.12+18
January	8.88+25
March	8.94+25
May	8.97+25
July	9.00+25
October	8.79+25
GIZA 2:—	
Spot	9.38+17
January	9.10+25
March	9.27+25
May	9.40+25
July	9.48+25
October	9.40+25

HIGH AND LOW COTTON PRICES

Bombay Dec 8

Broach A/M highest 288 lowest 268 1/2 closing at 5-30 p.m. 286 1/2

Oomra D/J highest 256 lowest 242 closing at 5-30 p.m. 254

Oomra March highest 258 1/2 lowest 245 closing at 5-30 p.m. 257 1/2

Bengal D/J highest 207 lowest 195 closing at 5-30 p.m. 205 1/2

Bengal March highest 210 lowest 198 1/2 closing at 5-30 p.m. 209

Night session: Broach A/May opened Rs 291 1/2. advanced to Rs. 295 1/2 and declined to Rs. 287. But later on advanced and closed at Rs. 291.

GOLD AND SILVER

Bombay, Dec 9

Yesterday London gold was unchanged at £8-8-0. London Paris Exchange rate was 176 to 177 Dollar Sterling cross rate was 4.02 to 4.04 at London and 3.90 7/8 at New York. London silver prices declined 3/16d. 23 1/8d. for Spot and forward also lost 3/16d. at 23 5/16d. There was little speculative buying and the support was small. After small business 1/16 over fixed rates. there were buyers at fixed rates and the market was steady Sellers were reserved. New York Spot silver was unchanged at 34 3/4 cents and Shanghai T T on London was quoted 4 1/4d London Bombay silver parity spot was Rs 60-13-6 and forward parity was Rs. 61-4-3. The local market was quiet with scattered selling and prices eased off owing to large stocks Gold was fairly firm with improved buying Quotations were as under:

	GOLD	SILVER
Ready Rs	42 0 0	61 12 0
Magsar	42 2 0	62 0 0
Posh	42 5 0	62 12 0

LONDON SILVER

London Dec 8

Spot	23 1/8
Forward	23 5/16

LONDON GOLD

London, Dec 8

Gold Bars Fine per oz £8-8-0

SUGAR MARKET

Bombay, Dec 9

Fine White Java sugar per cwt

Ready (small grain)	Rs.	20	5 0
Ready (large grain)		20	7 0
Shipment November F B H		11	2 0
Shipment December F B H		11	4 0
Shipment Jan Feb-March F B H		11	6 0
Indian sugars ready		19	8 0
	to	20	0 0

Tone: Firm.

BOMBAY METALS

Bombay Dec 8

Yellow metal sheets	Rs.	86 0 0
Copper sheets	Rs.	98 0 0

Tone:—Firm.

Share Bazar Under Realising Process

TATA STEEL SHARES QUIET

Rapid And Irregular Fluctuations In Mill Shares

Bombay, Dec 9

The local share bazar was quietly steady with scattered long liquidation in view of approaching X'mas holidays. The market believes that all known bullish factors are discounted to a large extent. With foreign selling cited as the principal handicap Wall Street market was unsettled on Friday by pressure against Steels turning dull and indecisive and closing easy with majority issues fractionally lower In the meanwhile. though bright business news was a prime stabiliser some expect the continuance of the current stalemate pending clarification of 1940 business outlook U S. Steel shares declined 1 1/4 at 67 3/4 and Anaconda Copper Mining shares lost 3/4 at 31. General Motor shares closed 3/8 down at 53 1/2 dollars.

The action of the local market clearly indicates that there does not exist any over-enthusiasm as is the case in other local markets. Professional operators since the declaration of war have adopted cautious attitude and particularly after the first smart rise, we had more orderly markets. The industrial outlook is encouraging and if no undue pressure is brought on our textile industry it can be said that the industry will be called upon to meet not only domestic demand but even there is scope for demand from nearby countries. However we can not have all benefits in a small period. but with prolongation of war. the textile industry will be able to give a most satisfactory account of progress

Tata Steel Defds opened to-day at Rs. 2130 after advancing to Rs 2165 declined to Rs 2090 and closed at Rs 2092/8 Ordinary shares opened at Rs 405 and advanced to Rs. 409 but reacted to Rs 396/8 Bombay Dyeing shares after advancing to Rs 1167/8 declined to Rs 1137. Century shares closed at Rs 389 after rising to Rs 406 Nagpurs closed at Rs. 363 and Kohinoors improved to Rs. 418. Associated Cements closed at Rs 145/8 and Bombay Burma shares closed at Rs. 686/4.

ACTIVE SHARES AT A GLANCE

Bombay, Dec 9

Bombay Dyeing (1147/8) 1155 1162 1157 1170 1152 1162 1137 1140 1137

Century (389) 394 392 403 395 405 395 389

Central India (361) 364 370 369 373 368 372 366 363

Kohinoor (408) 411 418 424 419 428 418

New Great (455) 470 462 470 465 473 466 470

Simplex (125/8) 126/8 128 127 129 126 124/8

Swadeshi (340) 345 350 347 345 341

Associated Cement (145) 146 147 145 145/4

Andhra 1495 1480

Tram Ord (132) 132/8

Tata Hydro (157) 157

Tata Power (1352/8) 1350 1357 1352 1357

T Steel Defd (2122) 2130 2152 2165 2127 2152 2115 2090 2100 2095 2092

T Steel Ord (406) 408 410 404 409 400 401 397 398 396

Tata Steel 2nd Pref (133/12) 134/4 134

Bellapur (260) 263 265 263 264 261 260

B Steam (330) 331 332

B Burma (691) 697 700 710 693 702 687 686

TEXTILE SHARES

Bombay, Dec. 9.

100	Ahd. Advance	358	12
250	BOM. DYEING	1137	8
100	CENTURY	389	0
100	CENTRAL INDIA	363	0
100	COLABA	229	0
100	Coorla	130	8
250	David	60	0
250	Dawn	310	0
1	E. D. Sassoon Def.	0	11
100	Finlay	178	0
100	GOKAK	225	0
1000	Hindustan	2060	0
100	Indore	56	0
100	Khatau	156	4
100	KOHINOOR	418	0
250	Laxmi	635	0
250	Madras United	25	0
100	MORARJI	212	0
250	Model	99	0
50	MYSORE	122	0
200	NEW GREAT	470	0
100	Osmanshahi	51	0
100	PHOENIX	319	0
25	Sassoon Silk	88	8
1000	Sholapur	4000	0
50	SIMPLEX	124	8
100	SWADESHI	341	0
100	SWAN	179	0
500	Vishnu	1420	0
500	Western	915	0

BANKS

50-100	Baroda	97	8
25-100	Central	32	10
125-500	Imp. Conty.	360	10
500	Imperial	1472	8
50-100	India		
100	Reserve Bank	102	0
5	Union	5	8

CEMENTS

100	ASSOCIATED	145	0

INSURANCE

100	Empire	625	0
15-100	Jupiter	9	6
20	Mercantile	50	0
15-75	New India	33	10
200	Oriental	3900	0
15-50	Vulcan	6	12

ELECTRIC

100	Ahmed. Old	150	0
1000	ANDHRA VALLEY	1480	0
10	Ajmer	10	4
50	BOMBAY TRAM	131	8
100	Bombay Suburban	165	
10	Broach	11	8
100	Karachi	191	4
100	Poona	183	8
100	Surat	152	0
100	TATA HYDRO	157	0
1000	TATA POWER	1345	0

RAILWAYS

500	Ahmedabad Prantij	985	0
100	C. Province	98	0
100	Dh Baramati	93	0
100	Gujarat	97	0
100	Mandra Bhon	93	0
100	Pachora Jamner	73	0
100	Sara Serajganj	97	0
500	Tapti Valley	755	0

MININGS

9	Burma Corp.	8	1
2sh.	Indian Copper	2	14
10	Indian Iron and Steel	43	4
10	SHIVRAJPUR	55	8
30	TATA STEEL DEF.	2092	8
75	TATA STEEL ORD.	396	8

MISCELLANEOUS

100	ALCOCK	575	0
10	Air Services	6	0
30	BELAPUR SUGAR	260	0
200	Bombay Safe Dep.	591	4
250	BOMBAY STEAM	332	0
125	B. BURMA	686	4
50	B. BURMA CONTY.	226	14
8sh.	Br. B. Petrol	6 4	6
50	BOMBAY TELEPHONE	90	0
100	IND. BLEACHING	155	0
50	Ind. Invest Trust	49	8
100	Ind. Radio Def.	400	0
100	I. Radio Ord	405	0
30	Port Canning	80	0
30	PREMIER CON.	86	8
15	Scindia	26	9
25	Tata Oil Mill	55	8
100	Western I. Match	154	4

PREFERENCE

7	p.c. Andhra Valley	1327	8
6	p.c. Bombay Steam	300	0
7	p.c. Bom (T.F.)	74	0
5	p.c. Central India (T.F.)	550	0
6	1/4 p.c. Prem Const. 1st	107	0
6	1/4 p. c. Prem. Const 2nd	100	0
7	p.c. Tata Hydro	140	0
7	1/2 p.c. Tata Power	1450	0
7	p.c. Tata Steel 1st Pref.	190	
7	1/2 p.c. Tata Steel 2nd	134	0
7	p.c. Vishnu	675	0

DEBENTURES

3/4	p.c. Andhra Valley	100	
6	p.c. Andhra Valley	103	2
4	p.c. Bombay Telephone	49	11
7	p.c. Sholapur	75	10
6	p.c. Tata Hydro	103	2

(Capital letters indicate shares of forward list).

WALL-STREET MARKET

New York, Dec 8

Messrs. Batlivala and Karani have issued the following report showing quotations of the New York Stock Exchange.—

	Dollars.
Electric Bond and Share dol 5 Pfd	58
Amr Tel and Tel	169 7/8
Western Union Telg	26 1/2
New York Central	18 1/2
Amr Pow and Lt 5 per cent Pfd	44
Amr For Pow 5 per cent 2030	62
Reynolds Tobacco B	39
Union Carbon and Carbide	86 5/8
Amrex Corporation	16 1/2
Texas Corporation	44 1/4
Socony	11 7/8
United States Steel	67 3/4
National Steel	72
Republic Steel	23
Pittsburgh Screw and Bolt	8
Int Nickel of Canada	36
Anaconda Copper Mining	31
General Motors	53 1/2
General Electric	38 3/4
Woolworth	38
Consolidated Oil	7 1/8
Chase National Bank	35 1/2
National City Bank of New York	28

Turnover 575,000 shares. Recommend buying scale down.

LONDON EXCHANGES

London, Dec 8

T T London on:—

New York	4.02/4.04
Paris	176/177
Madrid	38.50
Montreal	4,43/4,47
Amsterdam	7.52/7.58
Brussels	24.15/24.40
Milan	77.00
Berne	17.80/17.95
Copenhagen	20.18
Stockholm	16.70/16.90
Oslo	17.50/17.70

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE

London, Dec 8

Rupee paper 3 1/2 per cent	£63 3/4
Indian stock 3 per cent 1948	69 3/4
Indian stock 3 1/2 per cent 1931 or later	81 1/2
Indian stock 4 1/2 per cent 1950/55	103 1/2
Consols 2 1/2 per cent	67 3/4
Conversion loan 3 1/2 per cent 1961	93 1/8
War loan 3 1/2 per cent 1952	92 3/8
Funding loan 4 per cent 1960/90	105 1/2
Victory Bonds	105 1/8
Chartered Bank of I A and China	8
Hongkong and Shanghai Bank London Reg	82 1/2
National Bank of India	28 1/2

LONDON SEEDS

London Dec 8

South Australian Dec quoted 23

LONDON RUBBER

London, Dec 8

Smoked sheets standard ribbed per lb sellers M 1/4

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES

Bombay, Dec. 9.

2 3/4 per cent 1948/52 91-8
3 1/2 per cent G P Notes (Cash) 87-12
3 per cent 1951/54 Loan 92-12
3 per cent 1941 Bonds 100-12
3 per cent 1951/54 Loan 92-12
3 per cent 1963/65 87
3 1/2 per cent 1947/50 Loan 99-4.
4 per cent 1943 Bonds 103/12
4 per cent 1960/70 102-0
4 1/2 per cent 1955/60 Loan 106-8
5 per cent 1940/43 Loan 102-2

TAXFREE LOANS

5 per cent 1915/55 Loan 110-9
4 per cent 1953/58 Mysore Loan 103/4
5 per cent 1955 Mysore Loan 114

CORPORATION DEBENTURES

4 per cent B P T 1974 99
6 per cent M Deb 1959 106
6 per cent M Deb 1954 116
6 per cent K P T 1965 116

Tone:—Steady

MONEY MARKET

Bombay, Dec 9

B C RATES—

T T D D 1/5 15/16 March

LONDON

Bank's selling T T D D 1/5 15/16 Dec.
Bank's selling T T D D 1/5 31/32 Jan March
Bank's buying T T 1/6 1/32 One month
Bank's buying D D 1/6 3/32
Bank's buying 2 months 1/6 7/32 One month
Bank's buying 3 months 1/6 9/32 Two months

NEW YORK

Bank's selling T T 334
Bank's buying T T 327
Bank's buying D D 325

PARIS

Bank's selling T T 1290
Bank's buying T T 1335

JAPAN

Bank's selling T T 81 1/8
Bank's buying T T 80 1/8
Bank's buying 60 days 79 1/8

AMSTERDAM

Bank's selling D D 55 1/4

JAVA

Bank's selling D D 54 7/8

HONGKONG

Bank's selling D D 84 1/4

SHANGHAI

Bank's selling D D 27 1/2

SINGAPORE

Bank's selling D D 157 3/4

BERLIN

Bank's selling D D .....

CROSS RATE

Hongkong London 1/3 1/32 9th inst.
Shanghai London 0/4 3/4 9th inst.
Japan London 1/2 3/8 9th inst.
Java London 7 46/56 9th inst
New York London 3.91 1/4 8th inst.
London New York 4.02/4 8th inst.
London Paris 176/7 8th inst.
London Italy 77.00 8th inst
London Belgium 24.15 40 8th inst.
London Switzerland 17.80/95 8th inst.
London Stockholm 16.70/90 8th inst.
London Amsterdam 7.52/58 8th inst.
Tone of Sterling Exchange:—Quiet
Gold £8-8-0 7th inst
Gold £8 8 0 8th inst.
Silver London Ready 23 5/16 7th inst.
Silver London Ready 23 1/8 8th inst.
Silver London Forward 23 1/2 7th inst.
Silver London Forward 23 5/16 8th inst.
Silver New York Ready 34 3/4 7th inst.
Silver New York Ready 34 3/4 8th inst.
London Discounts 3 months 1 1/4 per cent 7th inst.
London Discounts 3 months 1 1/4 per cent 8th inst.
London Discounts 6 months 1 5/8 per cent 7th inst.
London discounts 6 months 1 5/8 per cent 8th inst.
Reserve Bank Rate 3 per cent
Bank of England Rate 2 per cent.
Money: Call 1 1/2 per cent.
3 months 2 1/4 per cent.
months 2 per cent
Tone Steady

INDIAN STOCK EXCHANGE

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES

3 1/2 per cent Paper 87/12; 4 per cent 1960/70 102/8; 5 per cent 1945/55 110/8

BANKS

Bank of Baroda 97/8; Bank of Hindusthan 25; Bank of India 135; Central Bank 32/10; Imperia, Bank F P 1472/8; Imperial Bank P P 360/10; Indian Overseas Bank 47; Reserve Bank 102; Union Bank 5/8

TEXTILES

Ahmd New Textiles 505; Ambica 292/8; Arun 255; Arvind 1345; Asok 253/12; Bharatkhand Textiles 2300; Bombay Dyeing 1135; Buckingham and Carnatics 234; Calico 781/4 Central India 361/14; Century 387/8; Colaba 228/2; Elgin 165; Gokak 224/6; Hukumchand 165/10; Indore Malwa 55/10; Jubilee 300; Khatau Makanji 155; Kohinoor 416/14; Laxmi Cotton 635 Madhusudan 200; Marsden 129/8; Morarji 200/10; Mysore 121/4; Nand lal Bhandari 77/4; New Great 468/12; Raipur 735; Rajnagar 187/8; Sajjan 97/8; Sassoon and Alliance 88/8; Sholapur 4000; Simplex 124/6; Swadeshi 340; Vishnu 1420

HYDRO ELECTRICS

Andhra Valley Ord 1477/8, Tata Hydro Ord 156/9; Tata Power Ord 1342/8

ELECTRICS

Ahmedabad Electrics 150; Ajmer Electrics 10/4; Amalgamated 10/12; Bombay Suburban 105; Bombay Tram 131/4; Lahore Electrics 225. Surat Electrics 153/12

MISCELLANEOUS

Alcock Ashdown 572/8; Associated Cements 145; Belapur 258/12; Bombay Burma New 226/14; Bombay Burma Old 683/12; Bombay Steam 331/4; Bombay Telephone 89/8. Br B Petrol 6/6; Burma Corporation 8/1; Dalmia Cement 10; Indian Bleaching 154/6; Industrial Investment Tr 50; Indian Radio Ord 425; Indian Radio Defd 425; Indian Copper 2/14; Indian Iron 43/4; Mysore Sugar 46/8; Port Canning 80; Premier Construction 86; Rohtas Industries 24. Scindia Steam 26/12; Shivrajpur 55; Steel Corp of Bengal 23/12; Tata Oil 55; Tata Steel Ordy 395; Tata Steel Defd 2087/8

JUTES

Birla Jute 23/15; Howrah 63/8; Hukumchand 9/8; Kamarhatty 585; Kankinarrah 470; Lawrence 480; Reliance 60

A Page For Women

GOOD TASTE

A Wedding Questionnaire

A correspondent writes: Will you please answer the following wedding questions which I have listed briefly for your convenience, and for the sake of others why may want to know about the same thing.

1. How soon before the wedding do we send the invitations? Who addresses them?

ANSWER: Those who can easily afford it send the complete list to a professional social secretary who has the envelopes addressed, stamped and mailed. This is especially necessary if the wedding is to include many hundreds of guests. When the wedding is very small, members of the bride's family can easily manage this preparation themselves. But if the wedding list is long and the budget limited, friends of the family usually help. For example, the list is divided and each takes a portion of the alphabet. The invitations are posted three weeks before a large wedding and about two weeks before a small one.

2. When do the bride and groom give their attendants their gifts?

ANSWER: The bridegroom gives his best man and ushers their presents at the bachelor dinner. Otherwise, he gives them after the rehearsal. The bride gives her bridesmaids their presents after the rehearsal or whenever she happens to see them a day or so before the wedding. In addition to his good-bye gifts, the groom also gives the men their ties and gloves, too, if they are to be worn.

3. Is it necessary for the bride and groom to exchange gifts?

ANSWER: It is expected that the bridegroom give the bride the loveliest present he can possibly afford. But if he can't afford it, it is not a 'necessity.' It is never necessary that she give him one, but she may of course, if she can, and wants to.

THANK-YOU NOTES

4. Is it necessary to write thank-you notes to members of our family for wedding gifts, or is just thanking them personally sufficient?

ANSWER: It is not necessary to write notes to those you have seen alone and have thanked at length. But to say thank you hurriedly first to one and then to another in a general group is not sufficient. To these last you should write notes, too, and also to those to whom you have said thank you at the reception.

5. How shall I sign my thank-you notes?

ANSWER: Before marriage—to people you don't know very well—you sign your full name, "Mary Margaret Smith." After marriage you sign "Mary Smith Jones" or whatever combination of names you choose for your signature. To your intimate friends you sign yourself "Mary." The only RULE to remember is: Don't under any circumstances sign your name to anyone, Mrs. Jones.

6. Is it necessary to write thank-you notes for shower gifts?

ANSWER: No, because those presents are usually trifles and "thank you" said as each one is unwrapped is sufficient. If someone was unable to come to the party and sent a present anyway, then, of course, you thank her either by telephone or note.

A German Mother's Wail

Secret Of The Resurrection Pie

(From Our Own Correspondent.)
LONDON. (By Mail.)

"Das Wahre Deutschland" ("The True Germany"), the organ of the German Freedom Party, publishes a "Letter from Hanover", written just before the war by a German wife and mother. She has never, she writes, had such problems to face since the last war and the years of inflation. Everything is of inferior quality and quickly wears out, and still worse is the problem of getting the family enough to eat. She is afraid of her children becoming rickety; children's diseases and mortality are increasing, and with the poor feeding and overexertion they get run down. The children themselves

(Continued on page 26)

Rs. 5,000 REWARD
UNIQUE AND WONDERFUL
PARKER'S Scientific Discovery:—
"VELEXO"
WORLD'S SOVEREIGN VITAMIN TONIC.
It makes a man feel and look 15 years younger. It guarantees surprising increase in Vitality and Energy, and a rapid increase in Weight from 5 to 10 lbs.
It is an EXCELLENT NERVE BUILDER. It brings back the YOUTHFUL BRILLIANCE AND LUSTRE of the face, and makes one Enjoy again the PRIME OF LIFE with full VIGOUR AND ENERGY OF YOUTH.
WHERE OTHER TONICS FAIL
For Loss of Vigour, Weak Memory, Nervousness, Impure Blood, Giddiness, Depression, Poor Sleep, Mental and Physical Exhaustion, Disability, Wet Dreams, etc., etc.
VELEXO ACTS A MIRACLE
Its rejuvenating effect has been well tried on Vegetable Life in Switzerland. The Decaying leaves Vegetated again in their Natural Green with all the Freshness of Spring Time.
Whitish Grey Hair give place to the New growth of Jet Black Hair permanently. And a New Set of Teeth grows up in Old-age.
Its efficacy is Unquestionable and beyond any Shadow of Doubt.
Rs. 5,000 Reward if the efficacy is disproved.
PRICE PER PHIAL RS 3/ POSTAGE -/8/-
THE BRITISH DRUG AND CHEMICAL CO
P. O. BOX NO. 21. DELHI

Novel Handbag With Zipper

Can you think of a better and more practical gift than a handbag for Christmas? Women of all ages will be delighted to receive this bag crocheted in wool. When it is completed, it measures 7 inches high and 9 inches wide, but it can be made any size you desire.

Morals And Personality

Havelock Ellis

Havelock Ellis held
That personality is the very stuff of morals.....
For the moral maxims of an elderly professor
In a provincial university town
Have their interest....
But so have those of a Casanova.
While the moral maxims of a Goethe may possibly have
More interest than either
He also taught
That while it was by following the path of tradition
Moulded by instinct
That man reached the threshold of civilization.
Stern adherence to the maxims of morality
Is not the apogee' of human existence.
But that pity and justice are the foundations of society,
And the real degradation of a people comes
When everyone thinks his own negligence of those factors
Will pass unperceived.
Ellis quoted Schopenhauer
Who said bitterly
Most of us never see reality at all....
Only the labels fixed on things for their usefulness....
A veil is interposed between us and the reality of things.
The artist lifts this veil and reveals nature to us....

Escape

Because only the artist is endowed with detachment from life.
And so possesses a virginal freshness
In seeing, hearing and thinking...
No one understood better than Havelock Ellis
That the most powerful motive
That attracts people to science and art...
Is the longing to escape from everyday life
With its painful coarseness and unconsoling barrenness...
And so to break the fetters of their ever-changing desires.
Men and women often transfer the center of their emotional lives
To experiencing art...
So that they may find a surer haven of peace than the sphere
Turbulent personal experience offers.
Morals, Ellis held, are just as much a fom of art
As is any other vital physical function...
And that there are no conflicts between functions
Which are necessarily harmonious...
Because they are all at one with the root.
He also proclaimed
That man formerly allowed himself to live by copy book maxims
Because he was not sufficiently advanced.
To judge and weigh the aesthetic, reasonable and honourable
According to his own needs.
He praised the Jesuits, saying
That even while they accepted the existence of some absolute rules,
They realized that rules must be made adjustable
To the varying neds of individuals.
Ellis maintained fiercely,
No reasonable human being should draw breath in a world
Without open-eyed freedom of choice.

Law

And if the moral world is to be governed by laws...
Laid down in different areas and for different needs than exist to-day...
Better to people it with automatic machines
Than with living men and women...
Because in our human world
The precision of mechanism is forever impossible.
Morality can serve man best, he insisted
If it becomes infused with the spirit and method of art.
Which will transform it into a rhythm of harmony and beauty
And far beyond that barren duty which destroys the soul.
He also said.
"The world's greatest thinkers have often been amateurs.
For high thinking is the outcome of fine and independent living...
And for that a professorial chair offers no special opportunities.
And what is good, is sweet, but it is also salt.
Salt in Spain, "sal," was and still is used to denote
A virility and vigor in thinking
Which is highly admired.
Jesus Christ admired it too...
Or so I read somewhere in the New Testament.
Ellis felt passionately
That the most natural beauty in the world
Is honesty and moral truth and that
"A man is what he loves..."
And those who best promote life
Bring into our human existence something eternal...
Making room for the high aspiration and the courageous decision.

(COPYRIGHT.)

Bro. Ashraf Husen Mahomedali Panjwani of Bandra celebrated his birthday yesterday. We wish him many happy returns of the day!

If anybody flatters you and speaks to you ill of another friend, you should be cautious of him.

For, how do you know, he might have flattered that very friend when he met him last and spoke ill of you?

Or if he has not done that so far, perhaps he will do it as soon as he gets an opportunity!

Better, therefore, do not get flattered to lose regard for another good friend.

Those who neither flatter you nor speak ill of others are really the best friends.

And you can as well learn not to flatter any body and not to speak ill of others.

Thus, step by step, attain that goodness which you are meant for

Children's Own Corner

CONDUCTED BY

Balkan-ji-Bari — The All India Children's Association

as a citizen of our noble country!

* * * *

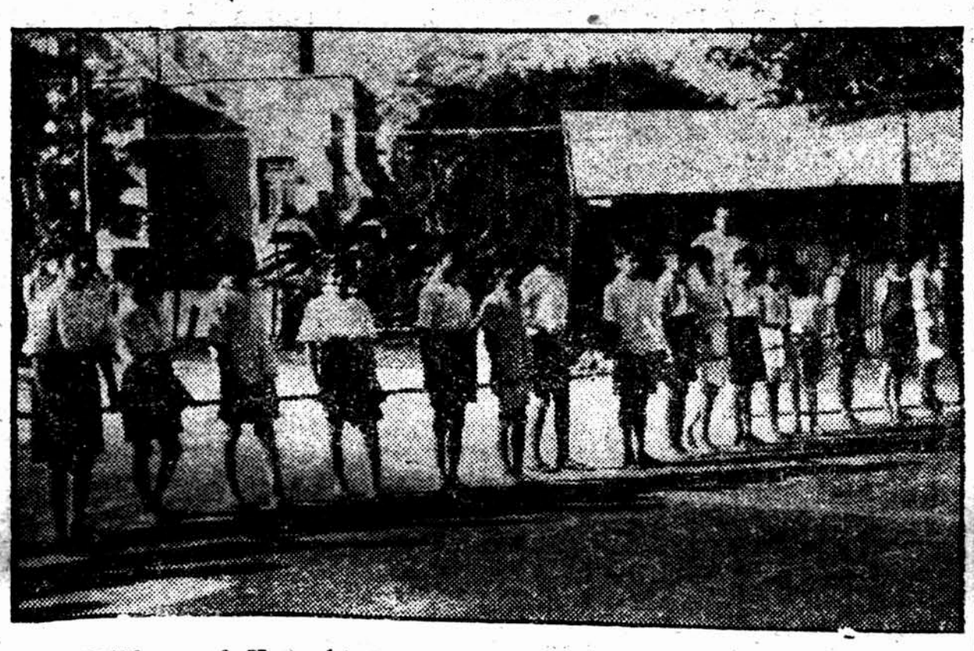
Mr. Kher's Visit

Our General Secretary, Sjt. Satish P. Desai has asked me to inform you that:—

Syt. B. G. Kher, President of the All-Bombay Central Executive Committee of Balkan-ji-Bari—The All-India Children's Association will meet the members of Bombay Centres on Sunday, December 17 at Laxmi Nagar Pavilion, 10th Road, Khar at 8 a.m.

He will speak to them on how they could be serviceable to our country. A small programme of Children's items has also been arranged.

It may be made clear that only those boys and girls who have been enrolled in our Association, and not others, are expected to attend this meeting.



Children of Karachi Bunder Road Extension Branch of Balkan-ji-Bari—The All-India Children's Association leaving their headquarters for going out on a picnic. They enjoy these outings heartily.

Pushpa

The December 1939 issue of "PUSHPA—The Children's Own Paper" is ready. As usual it is full of beautiful pictures and interesting reading matter.

If you are not its permanent subscriber, better send for this copy, enclosing three Annas stamps, from the Manager, "PUSHPA", 31 Tribhovan Road, Bombay 4.

Ahmad Becomes Truthful

By H. S. S. Rao

Ahmad was the only son of his father Mubin. He had developed a very bad habit of telling lies. Mubin tried all remedies available to free him of that habit, but to no advantage. At last he gave up Ahmad as hopeless.

One day while he was sitting, deploring his sad fate, a sadhu came and asked him if he could in any way be useful.

Mubid said, with tears in his eyes, "No body can be useful to me when Creator himself has so discarded me. I have got an only son and he is a very wicked liar".

"Don't lose heart, there is a solution to every difficult problem. Take this cap and give it to your son to wear. This will make him alright", replied the sadhu.

Ahmad went to school the next day with this fine cap on. His school-mates asked him where he got it. Ahmad replied, "my father has presented to me on my 12th birthday".

"No sooner had he uttered these words than the cap flew up and stayed at a height of one foot from his head. All the boys were surprised."

Ahmad was frightened and thought a devine detective was with him. He was ashamed and said, "I told you a lie, my friends. A sadhu has given me this to cure me of lying."

Days passed on. When Ahmad said anything false the cap flew up and as soon as he corrected himself it came down. Lies grew lesser and finally disappeared. Ahmad was once more a truthful boy.

* * * *

The Dog Didn't Know

By Manohar V. Mantri

There came a big knock on the door. The doctor who had just settled himself for a nap, got to his feet.

"What is it"? he asked the man at the door.

"I've been bitten by a dog", said the man unhappily.

"Well don't you know that my hours of consultation are between twelve and three?"

"Yes", groaned the patient, "but the dog didn't know it". He bit me at twenty to four."

"KEEPING FIT"
(Photo by M. J. Vyarawalla.)

Dear Dada,

Please send me full particulars and enrolment forms of the A.-I. Children's Association for the postage of which I enclose herewith nine pies stamps.

My age is.....years.

Name (Master or Miss)....

.....

Full Address.....

.....

.....

Please write in block letters and post it to:—

DADA—"Gulistan,"
Khar—BOMBAY.

* * * *

CHILDREN'S ASSOCIATION.

Children under 12 years can join as members, boys and girls between 12 and 16 years, can become Companions, and elders wishing to be helpful, can also be enrolled either as Associates or as Patrons.

No distinction of caste, colour, creed or sex is observed for enrolment in Balkan-ji-Bari, the All-India Children's Association, and one has to pay a very nominal fee, which is to be given only once for ever.

If you like to have full particulars of the Association and the enrolment form, please send for them stating your age and full address and enclosing nine pies stamps only to cover the postage.

If you think we could be of any service to you, please let us know and we shall do our best to be helpful. We shall be glad also to receive matter from you for publication in this "Corner."

Kindly address all communications directly to:—

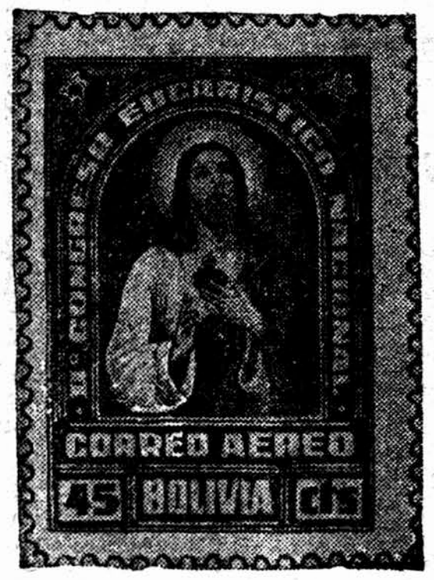
DADA—"Gulistan."
Khar—BOMBAY.

All Good Wishes from
Your loving,
Dada

Andheri and Khar Children standing in a file, preparing for the start of a game at their last competitions: Satish Bhai Desai, General Secretary of the Balkan-ji-Bari, is seen at the back, arranging them.

"Gandhi Says, Hands Up", and hands of all children go up—If I say anything, they have not to obey; they have only to carry out the instructions preceded by "Gandhi Says": That's the game!

Stamp Collectors' Corner



Bolivia has honoured its recent Eucharistic Congress with a commemorative issue of ten airmail stamps. Presenting a series of five religious subjects, these adhesives are especially pleasant to contemplate at the present time when items of peace are difficult to find in the public prints. Each stamp bears the inscription "IId Congreso Eucaristico Nacional" the line in several instances forming a frame for the pictured subject.

The 5 centavos dark violet and 10c yellow-orange picture a chalice, the symbol of the congress. These values are printed in triangular format, while the others are in rectangular arrangement. The 30c light green and 5 Bolivars light blue present an image of the Virgin of Copacabana; the Sacred Heart of Jesus appears on the 45c indigo and 4B magenta; on the 60c red and 2B brown the facade of the San Francisco Cathedral in La Paz is shown and the 75c red and 90c dark blue pictures St. Anthony of Padua.

Eucharistic Congress Issue

(BY MURIEL NISSEN.)

Brazilian Issues

To commemorate the tercentenary of the city of Santos, one of Brazil's most important coffee ports, a 400 reis stamp has been issued, printed in blue. The design is a presentation of the city and its harbour.

Another new stamp honours the Botanical Congress held in Rio de Janeiro several months ago. The adhesive, printed in green, has a value of 400r and pictures a group of flowers arranged as a coat-of-arms.

Bohemia-Moravia

Several values have been released in the new definitive series for the German protectorate of Bohemia and Moravia, formerly part of the republic of Czechoslovakia. The inscriptions are bilingual, printed in German and Czech. Values and colours of the stamps issued so far are: 40 halleru slate-blue, Zvikov; 50h. green, Karlstein Castle; 60h violet, Kuttenberg Cathedral, 1 koruna red, Hradany Castle at Prague; 1K20 dull purple and 1K50 carmine, view of the city of Brno and 2K green and 2K50 dark blue, Oldmouc.

Costa Rican Release

A stamp set scheduled for release by Costa Rica during this month will be the first new issue to come from the Central American Republic in two years. The occasion for the event will be the eighth Pan-American Child Welfare Congress, which is to be held at San Jose.

The series will consist of five stamps for regular postage use and five for air mail. An allegorical design will be featured on the first group and the air mail values will picture a plane flying over the Duran Sanatorium.

From Paraguay

Two of Paraguay's national heroes have been honoured on new postage stamps. They are Jose Eduvigis Diaz portrayed on a 2 pesos ultramarine adhesive and Carlos Antonio Lopez whose likeness appears on a 2p brown and blue. The remains of these two men were removed to the National Pantheon on March 1st, 1939, and the stamps commemorate that event.

Boat Pictured

A striking marine picture is offered on a new French stamp issued to commemorate the maiden voyage of the mail boat "Pasteur" scheduled for South American sailings. Inscribed "Paquebot Pasteur", the stamp has a value of 70 centimes.

Briefly Noted

Finland has planned at least two new issues for 1940. One is to mark the tercentenary of the founding of the University of Abo and the other is to commemorate the Olympic Games to be held at Helsingfors. These releases were scheduled before war broke out in Europe and the situation there may considerably alter these philatelic plans. It is extremely unlikely, for instance, that the 1940 Olympics will be held at all should the conflict continue through that year.

The sixth anniversary of the coronation of Afghanistan's ruler, Mohammed Zahir Shah, has been commemorated on a 50 pul carmine stamp carrying a portrait of the king. Mohammed Zahir Shah, who was born in 1911, succeeded to the throne in November 1933, after the assassination of his father.

Japan's new series of National Park stamps has been augmented by four values, picturing views in Aso National Park on the Island of Kyushu. Values are 2 sen, 4s., 10s. and 20s.

Stamp Teasers

1. What country honours Dr. Jouzas Tubelis on its postage paper?
2. A cherub holding a palm leaf appears as part of the design on what stamp?
3. The tomb of Cecilia Matella is famous for what reason, and on what adhesive will you find it pictured?
4. Narva Fortress appears where, postally?
5. What stamp set commemorates both winter and summer Olympic games?

Answers To Last Week's Quiz

1. A portrait of General Antonio Narino appears on a stamp of the Colombian Republic issued in 1910.
2. China, in 1929, issued a stamp picturing the Mausoleum of Dr. Sun Yat Sen.
3. The city of San Bernardino, in Paraguay, was honoured on postage of that country in 1931.
4. The partridge is pictured on an 1897 stamp of Newfoundland.
5. In 1896 Portugal issued a stamp which contains in its design a mermaid holding aloft a ship.

(COPYRIGHT.)

A GERMAN MOTHER'S WAIL

(Continued From Page 24)

complain of the marching that tires them out, "but if I forbade them to go we might have a visit from the party and interrogations, and the end would be that my husband would lose his job."

SPY ON COOKING

How can we live? Our savings were used up long ago, everything has become so dear, and there is no end to the collections.... Of course there is no actual scarcity of food, we can have "anything", but it is all very dear, and our income simply does not allow us to live as we used to. Then they spy on our cooking at every chance, worm out of us what we are having, cross-examine the children on what they get to eat and whether we follow the party recommendations for menus. It is a fact that any denunciation is enough to bring an inspection of our larder, and woe to anyone who has a few coffee beans or a couple of eggs too much. We live mainly on potatoes and smoked fish; meat comes more and more rarely to the table.

RELIEF IN WEEPING

We are living on scraps; we have to take the barley from the midday barley broth and mix it with half a cabbage, some leeks, and some carrots; I stew this with added water and bits of potato. And this is expected to make the children strong and healthy! We save every particle of cheese, rind and all; I use it for the "cookery marvel"—a new German invention. I cook all the scraps of vegetables and potatoes, with a thick yellow sauce, put this into the greased "cookery marvel", spread the whole thickly with grated cheese, and bake it; that is how I get our favourite "resurrection pie". Have you heard of "German superfine sago"—made from potatoes? Flour for puddings is also being prepared from potatoes. On an average we have meat twice a week, fish three times, smoked or fried; we have potatoes at the midday and evening meals; we get few vegetables. We have to economise on the sweets.

"Sometimes", concludes the letter, "when I am alone it is a relief to get away into a corner and have a good cry".

HERNIA

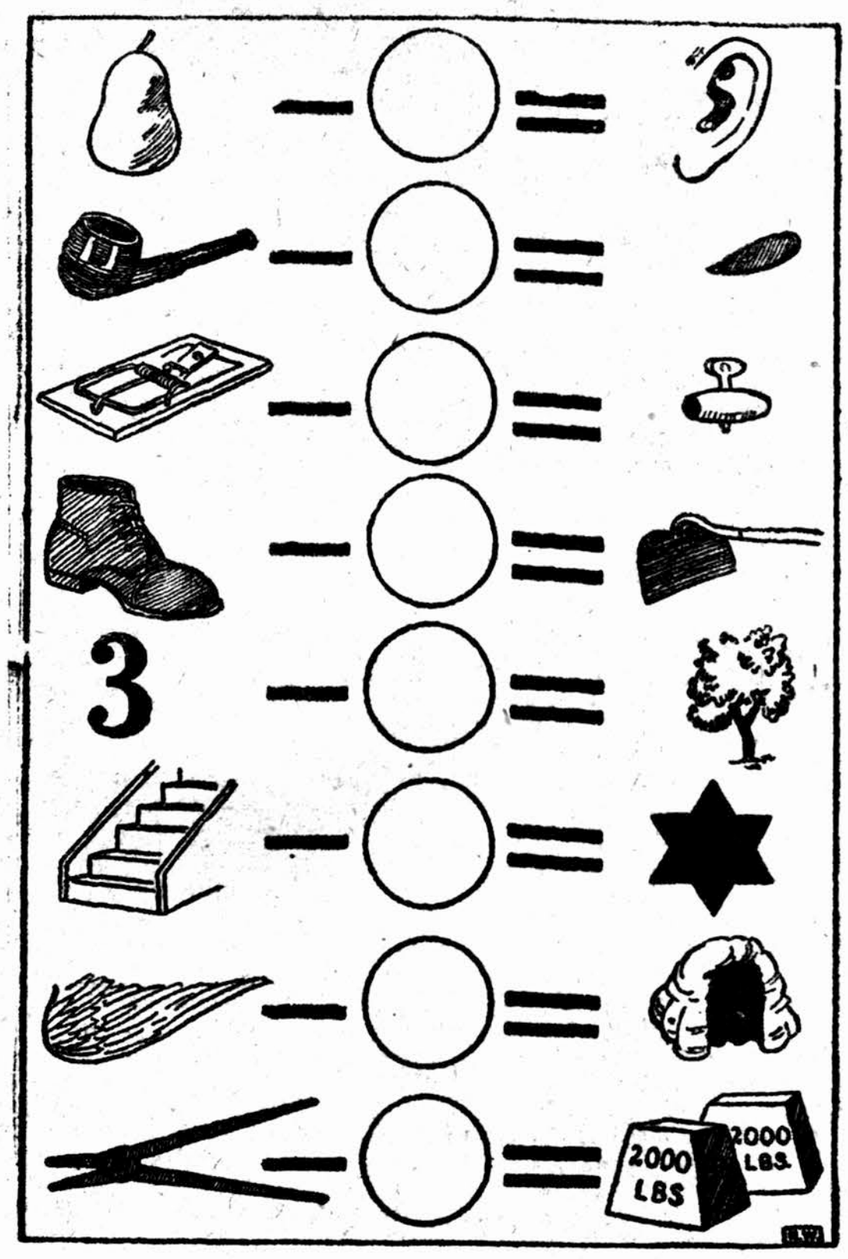
Wonderful remedy by outward application. Thousands benefited without operation. Apply for testimonials and directions:—H. C. ROY Specialist in Hernia, Divine Treatment Hall, 118, Upper Circular Road, Calcutta.

At the Fair

A FARMER visited four fairs in a row. At each fair he paid one horse to get in, sold half of his horses and paid one horse to get out again. When he came out of the last fair he had one horse left on which to ride home. Can you tell how many horses he had at the start?

Answer: 61 horses.

What Is the General's Name



SUBTRACT one letter from the name of each object on the left-hand side of this drawing to obtain the name of the object on the right-hand side in the same line. The subtracted letter is to be written in the circle of the line. If the correct letters are chosen, the circles, read downward, will spell the name of a famous American general, who was born on the thirteenth day of September.

(For Solution See Page 31).

The Amritsar Rally

The following circular has been issued from the Headquarters of the Hindusthan Scout Association in Bombay:—

The First All-India Hindusthan Scout Mela, Amritsar. (26th to the 30th December, both days inclusive).

You may be aware of the fact that the First All-India Mela under the auspices of the Hindustan Scout Association is to be held at Amritsar from the 26th to the 30th of December 1939 (both days inclusive) and about 15,000 Scouts from all parts of India are going to gather there and live for five days in the camp making friends, witnessing displays, showing practical demonstrations and above all, trying to live together happily to show to the Nation and to the world that the Young India is going to solve the naughty knot of the problems of unity between the members of different religions, castes, creeds and communities by working under the Scout flag, and as you are anxious to help in the case of this unity, you will contribute your quota by sending as many members as possible from your school or district to take part in this great gathering.

ESTIMATE OF EXPENSES

I am conscious of the difficulties in the way of sending many scouts especially in these days of financial stringency everywhere, but if you are convinced of the possibilities of this great Movement and the advantages arising out of such gatherings, I am sure you will do your best to find out ways and means to send at least a small number from your school or district. The approximate cost including cost of food and sightseeing at important places like Gwalior, Agra, Mutra, Delhi, Lahore, Amritsar, Lucknow, Benares, Allahabad, Naini, Jubbulpore, etc., would come to about Rs. 45 from Bombay and in addition to this, the boys may be required to spend something over their warm clothing Boys from outside Bombay will require additional travelling fare to Bombay We are trying our best to get facilities from the railways. The Amritsar Committee has promised to arrange for our lodging free of charge. The Provincial Scout Association is doing its best to make arrangements to look after the comforts of boys in every possible way.

I know, it is already late and time before you is very short to make the necessary preparations, but taking into consideration the importance of the cause, you will please do your best to help up in the best possible way you can.

As we have to write to the railways regarding the definite number travelling and to make so many other arrangements, it is necessary that the names of Cubs, Scouts. Rovers, Bulbuls, Girl Scouts, Rangers and Scouters, etc., who want to take part in the Rally, are registered with the Provincial Scout Headquarters on a payment of Rs. 24 each to cover the cost of the railway charges from Bombay, before the 5th of December.

NEED OF PROPAGANDA

The Contingent would leave Bombay on the 20th of December and would return to Bombay by the 7th of January 1940. Those who cannot afford to start with the Contingent can start on the 24th December and come direct to Amritsar.

The items for the various competitions, displays, demonstrations will be published in the November issue of our Magazine. I shall be glad to supply you with any further information that you may require upon hearing from you. The detailed information required by those taking part in the Rally shall be supplied to them in due course.

I need not tell you that you should explore all possible avenues to raise funds for the expenses of the Contingent from your district by writing to a few friends of yours to contribute and by arranging some cinema shows or troop concerts or such other things, and send a big efficient Contingent to the Rally. If you are arranging some cinema show or concert etc., please let me know and I shall send you one big poster of the Mela, which may be useful to you as an advertisement.

The Mela Guide

A seventy page booklet has just been received by us containing in a most handy manner all the information of the Amritsar Rally. The National Organising Commissioner, Pandit Shri Ram Bajpai, is the Chief Camp Officer. Seth Rameshwar Das Podar is the Headquarter's Director; Mr. Vir Deo Vir, Punjab's representative on the National Council, is the Director of demonstrations; Prithvi Chand Puri is the Director of ceremonies; Mr. Y. D. Gandevia, I.C.S., is the Field Commander; Dr. Kichlew, Provincial Commissioner of the Punjab, is the Chairman of the Jamboree Committee and Mr. Radha Krishnen, the Municipal Commissioner of Amritsar is the General Secretary of the Camp. Besides these, there is a Director of Engineering, a Director of Water Supply, a Director of Inquiry, a Director of Sanitation, Camp Post Master, Medical Officer, Health Officer, Director of Watch and Ward, Transport, Exhibition, Scout Bazar, Safety etc.

The camp is to be held at Amritsar on spacious Municipal grounds.

The Camp will have its own laundry, bootshop, barber's shop, post office, enquiry office and fire station.

Nine Trophies and championship cups are provided for Mela activities.

The following are the important items of the Camp Programme:

26th December: Flag Hoisting and Route March.

27th December: Opening ceremony and Camp Fire.

28th December: Competitions Camp Fire, and One Act Plays.

29th December: Demonstrations and Grand Camp Fire.

30th December: Closing Functions.

The Mela Guide describes the important sightseeing places at Amritsar and Lahore. Copies of the Guide are available at the Provincial Headquarter.

THE ART OF TYAGA RAJA

What Place Does He Hold In Telugu Literature?

(By N. C. NARSIMHA ACHARYA)

The above query must suggest to my readers that somehow or other the great name of Tyaga-Raja. the Telugu bard, devotee and poet, has not been assigned any place in the Telugu literature by literary critics, historians and writers in their works Some eminent works of note have appeared in the Telugu literary world from time to time commencing from the great classical work on the lives of Telugu Poets by the late Rao Bahadur Veerasalingam Pantulu But nowhere is even the name of Tyaga-Raja mentioned as having contributed anything of note to the Telugu literature.

Surprising Omission

It was indeed a matter of grave surprise to a very cultured Canarese friend of mine when I mentioned the other day about the notable non-mention of the name of Tyaga-Raja in treatises on Telugu literature of which there are many. I learn that song writers and bards of repute in the Canarese literary world such as Purandhardas, Kanakadas and others do really occupy a very prominent place in that literature. Similarly the Maharashtrians have assigned a very high place to Tukaram and Moropanth, the Maharashtra bards.

In this respect undoubtedly the Canarese and Maharashtra literary critics have evinced a degree of fairness which has not been evinced so far by Andhra literary critics and writers to bards and song writers such as Tyaga-Raja Ramadas, Subrahmania Kavi. Narayanadas and others. Some Tamil friends were equally surprised and even stunned at the mention of the fact that Tyagaraja whom they know so well and who is adored by the public and the musicians throughout the Tamil country does not figure at all anywhere in the various treatises which deal with Telegu literature.

Unfair Disfavour

But I am sure that this great injustice to an eminent poet at the hands of literary critics will not and cannot impair the popularity and eminence of Tyaga-Raja. Rao Bahadur Veerasalingam Pantulu who wrote the first lives of the Telugu poets had possibly Telugu versifiers only in mind as deserving of inclusion in his work. His work includes the lives and samples of literary work of many an author right up to his own time. Perhaps songs were not considered by him a species of literature as much as verses were.

Besides one must remember that the late Rao Bahadur Veerasalingam Pantulu, himself a puritan wedded to the Brahmo cult did not take the song compositions and music as deserving of inclusion in his almost classical treatise on the lives of the Telugu poets. Another consideration which might have weighed with him was that Tyaga-Raja sang the glories of God Rama, his own particular deity, which being perhaps regarded as a form of deistic or idolatrous form of worship made no special appeal to one who regarded the same with certain degree of disfavour.

But the fact remains that Tyaga-Raja's song composition in Telugu notwithstanding the aforesaid literary disfavour shown by the original author of the line of Telegu poets and all succeeding writers, who evidently followed his footsteps, displayed a rare charm which attracted even those who did not understand the words and the meaning of his songs which could be counted by thousands.

Songs Of Devotion

Is it that Andhra writers did not give Tyaga-Raja his due place in the Telugu lived in the South and that hence the Andhras living in the Telugu country lost sight of him except when they heard the Southern musicians? An answer in the affirmative to this question would undoubtedly be wrong, for how really great is the number of poets who though they flourished strictly in the Tamil country had found a prominent place in the Telugu Kavya literature?

Who has not heard of the famous Chamakura Venkata Kavi of the South on whom deserved literary honours were bestowed by the Andhra literary critics? But the type of literature in which Tyaga-Raja held the most inmitable place was not for some unknown reason, considered "Literature" by most of the writers on the Telugu literature. It is unquestionably that literature which makes the Telugu language the "Italian of the East."

Coming to the later-day critics and writers on Telugu literature after the late Rao Bahadur Veerasalingam Pantulu, who claim to have dealt with literary history and criticism, one finds the same anamalous situation with reference to Tyaga-Raja It seems as though 'songs' are in their eyes a species of literature which, however popular, do not come under any of the recognised modes of technical literary workmanship so much praised or condemned by them in other writers of repute in Telugu literature. One could certainly understand this narrow standard of literary judgment adopted by some literary critics. But one cannot certainly reconcile himself to the point of those who prominently mentioning and praising as the highest species of literary composition what they call Bhava poetry personified by Venki Patalu or songs which made its appearance in the course of the present century.

(Continued On Page 30)

THIS WEEK'S STRANGE STORY OF REAL PEOPLE

The Mysterious Bender Family

By VINCENT TOWNE

During the Autumn of 1873 and the following Winter and Spring many persons mysteriously vanished between Osage Mission and Independence, Kansas. They disappeared as completely as if the earth had yawned and swallowed them up. Wide search was instituted, but no clue as to their fate could be obtained, and the news soon spread far and wide that a reign of terror was raging in that lonely part of the country.

One early morning that Autumn, John Boyd, a carpenter bade his young bride goodby and started to walk from Independence to Parsons, where he had obtained work. His heart-broken wife never saw or heard from him again. One Langnor a widower, of Independence, started out soon afterward in his wagon to take his little girl to her grandmother near Fort Scott, and both he and the child disappeared, although the team was found tied in a grove 40 miles from home.

About the same time a man named MacKenzie was returning afoot from Independence to his home in Neosho County, when he as mysteriously vanished. Then there was a farmer named Brown, who started home from Neosho County the following Autumn, but who never got there. He had just collected a sum of money and had bought a new team, which also vanished. During that Winter, at different times and places, two naked bodies were found in Cherry Creek which runs through the same neighbourhood.

These victims had been killed by a blow on the right temple, evidently inflicted by a hammer. They were never identified. Finally, in the Spring that followed, Dr. A. M. Yorke, a prominent citizen of Fort Scott, started out on a visit to his brother in Independence. Next morning he was met and recognized about eight miles beyond a certain farmhouse, where he had spent the night. That was the last known of him. The brother, Colonel Yorke, whom he was about to visit, happened to be a man of wealth. He set about to solve the mystery and started a house-to-house inspection of the entire community.

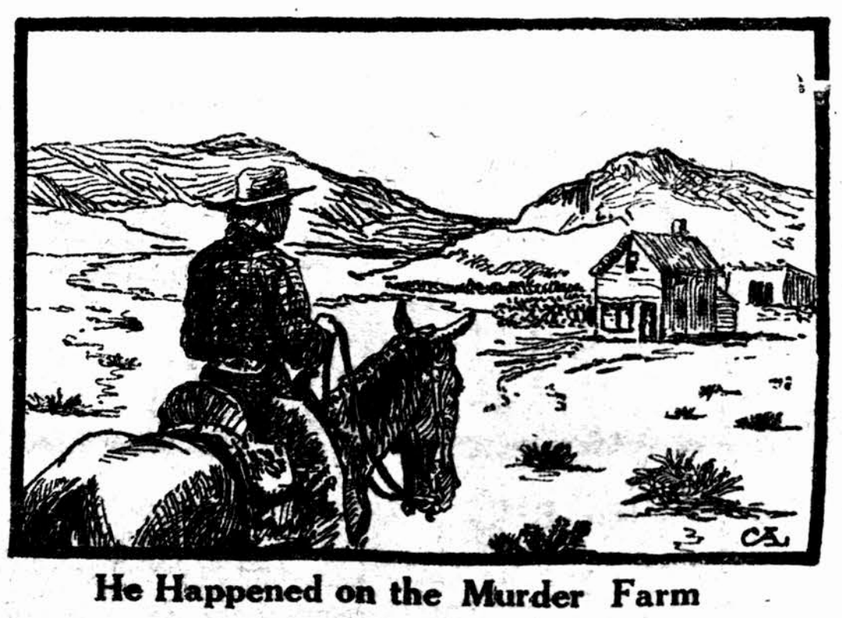
He offered liberal rewards for information bearing upon his brother's disappearance, but his search had about proved futile, when one morning two men and two women drove into Thayer, Neosho County, in a two-horse wagon. They unhitched the horses, tied them to the back of the wagon in which was some hay, and then going to the depot took the early train north, buying tickets for Humboldt. The horses remained until nearly starved, when a farmer took them to his barn. As no one appeared to claim them, he advertised them as strays.

About the same time, a man living in a little valley in the mystery-ridden area happened to ride up to the house of a family named Bender, where he found a dead calf lying with a halter about its neck. It had starved to death. Going to the house, he found it deserted and news of the flight of the Benders—the same persons who had deserted their team at Thayer—was immediately reported to Colonel Yorke, who forthwith began an investigation of the premises. In ten days he found the body of his brother, which, with eight other corpses, lay buried in deep, narrow graves which had been systematically dug on the Bender farm.

The top soil had been removed and kept separate from the underlying clay and there had been care to return the bottom layer before adding the top. Colonel Yorke found these graves by patiently probing the earth with a rod. He knew that if the clay had not been disturbed the rod would stop upon reaching it. S whenever this probe would penetrate deep into the earth, he dug with the results mentioned. Practically all of the victims had been killed in the same manner as had those found in the nearby creek. In the right temple was a hole about an inch in diameter, where a hammer had evidently crushed through the skull, and the throat was cut two-thirds around into the neck bone.

Investigating the cellar, Colonel Yorke was almost sickened by a stench caused by vast quantities of blood. But the most sensational discovery was made in the rooms above. Here the arrangement of the furniture and other appointments revealed the modus operandi of the murderers to have been as follows.

As each victim lured to the Bender house in some way had entered the front room, he had been invited to sit upon a certain bench. While sitting upon this, his head naturally rested against a canvas partition, through, which the slayer crushed his head with a hammer found in the back room. After sinking to the floor, the body would be pulled back until the head came over a trapdoor leading to the cellar. Here, as revealed by bloodstains, the throat would be cut. Then the body was rolled up in an old tent cloth and carried outside for disposal.



He Happened on the Murder Farm

The corpse of the little Lagnor girl was discovered among the

Meanwhile the Benders had fled—no one knew whither. They had come to the neighbourhood only about a year before and had taken up 160 acres in the lonely valley. Indeed, they had so located their house that every highroad in the neighbourhood radiated to their place. The house was a little shack about 14 by 24 feet, and the front room was fitted up as a small store, which is believed to have been only a decoy for wayfarers.

The family consisted of William Bender, 60 years old; his wife, aged 55; their daughter, Kate, 25, and a son, John, 23. Kate who had steel gray eyes and a wealth of yellow hair, posed as a magnetic healer, and her role was to flirt with passers-by, lure them into the house and see that they were seated beside her on the bench against the canvas partition, through which they were murdered. The family were all Germans. Indeed, the father could speak no English. He was morose and sullen. He paid no attention to travellers who entered his place.

What became of the Benders was never known. Many persons believed to have been members of the murder family were arrested in various parts of the country, but always succeeded in proving an alibi. About the beginning of the century a woman alleged to have been Kate Bender was taken from Michigan to Kansas, locked up in jail for four months, tried and acquitted, whereupon she sued the county for false imprisonment. In the Spring of 1910, it was announced that the proprietor of a resort in Reo Vista, Ca., had made an anemortem confession that she was no other than Kate Bender. But there have been so many conflicting stories of this kind that little credence would now be given to any identification lacking the seal of positive proof.

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Public Opinion And British War Policy

Constructive Criticism Serves As Corrective

By A Fleet Street Journalist

The compression into a few weeks of measures which were spread over months and even years in the last war has entailed an enormous upheaval in the life of the country, and it would be surprising if, in the course of this, some of the weaknesses of officialism had not been revealed and many cases of hardship, injustice and stupidity had not been brought to light. Parliament and Press have a duty to focus public attention on these shortcomings.

A free press, to ventilate grievances and keep authoritarianism in order, is one of the conditions which a free people requires for submission to Government control in war time, but while seeking the remedy of grievances care must be taken lest the really great achievements of these weeks are ignored. It is just because the war effort of this country is soundly conceived that it is possible to strengthen it in detail by public discussion without public danger.

Criticism has been and will continue to be directed, not against principle of Control, but against the way in which some controls have been effected. It has been justified in almost every case by results, for example, criticism of fish control scheme was unanswerable and the whole scheme was withdrawn.

Criticism of the war risks insurance scheme has had a satisfactory result.

Criticism of the evacuation scheme, of which actual achievement of administration, remarkably successful, has secured revision of a system which was in danger of causing widespread discontent. But it must be remembered that criticism has proved its power to discriminate and has not been the mark of a selfish revolt against necessary restrictions or orders.

Within a short space of time, the heavy industry of the country has been placed on a war footing and a system of national factories for the supply of war material brought into being. The work of controlling the blockade of Germany is in the hands of the Ministry of Economic Warfare, whose success may be judged by the amount of material destined for Germany that is now in British hands.

The normal transport system of the country is working well, while the success with which the B.E.F. was transported to France shows the effective co-ordination of land and sea transport.

There has been no complaint at the imposition of Compulsory Military Training. The control and, in some cases, requisition of shipping has not aroused a murmur.

The inconveniences which have attended the control of certain foodstuffs, have been patiently borne, and there is every reason to suppose that the rationing system will be accepted willingly. The system of pooling certain commodities, although not received without suspicion, has been tempered by the assurance of the Minister of Food that his department had not taken to pooling as a hobby. The severities of the Budget have been stoically received.

In fact, the spirit in which the public has received the imposition of restrictions and control has not been that of carping critics. It has exercised the right of free men to ask why, and has shown itself satisfied whenever a reasonable answer was forthcoming.

SURVEY OF SHILLONG

A survey of Shillong and its vicinity including the Happy Valley Cantonment has been undertaken by the Survey of India on a scale of five inches to the mile.

The work has already commenced and consists at present largely in revision of the existing map which is out of date.

Field work, it is expected, will be over in a couple of months; thereafter, the map will be drawn for publication by one of the Survey Parties stationed in Shillong.

JERRY: "My wife ran off with the butler."

Perry: "What a shame that is."

Jerry: "I'm satisfied. Furthermore, my house burnt down and I haven't any insurance."

Perry: "Too bad."

Jerry: "I'm satisfied. To cap everything, my business is so bad I'm turning it over to the government in payment of my taxes. I'm going to let them do my worrying for me."

* * * *

The hotel proprietor was demanding a bill which had been "run up" by a dashing young client "I never pay bills till I go!" said the young man. "I am trusted everywhere—I am one of the 'lions' of the society!" "One of the lions?" said the other. "Your last landlord described you as one of the 'cheetahs!'"

* * * *

"Dearest, if I were far, far away could you love me still?"

"Why, Reggie, what a question. I'm sure the farther you were away the better I should love you."

* * * *

A CITY girl, spending some time in the country, spoke to the farmer about the troubled way in which the cattle regarded her.

"Well," said the farmer, "it must be on account of that red dress you are wearing."

"Dear me. Of course I know it's terribly out of style, but I had no idea a cow would notice it."

PUZZLES and PASTIMES

Double Acrostic

IN this double acrostic, the initials name an important city in the United States, and the finals the state in which this city is situated. Cross words: 1. A great city of China. 2. A vast lake. 3. A town of Poland. 4. A river of Pennsylvania. 5. A river of the United States. 6. A city of New York. 7. A city of Iowa. The longest word has 12 letters. Can you solve this?

Solution:

K ···eokn··· K
R ·ochester· R
O ···hi···· O
Y ongBhioghen Y
W ···arsa··· W
E ····ri···· E
N ···ankl··· N

Guess This One

WHOLE, I am a personage in one of Shakespeare's plays. Curtailed, I become an ancient city in Europe; transpose and I become greater, but then take me from one thousand, and if you had all the remainder, you would be worth countless millions. Curtail me once more and a conjunction remains; curtail me for the last time and there is nothing left. Who am I?

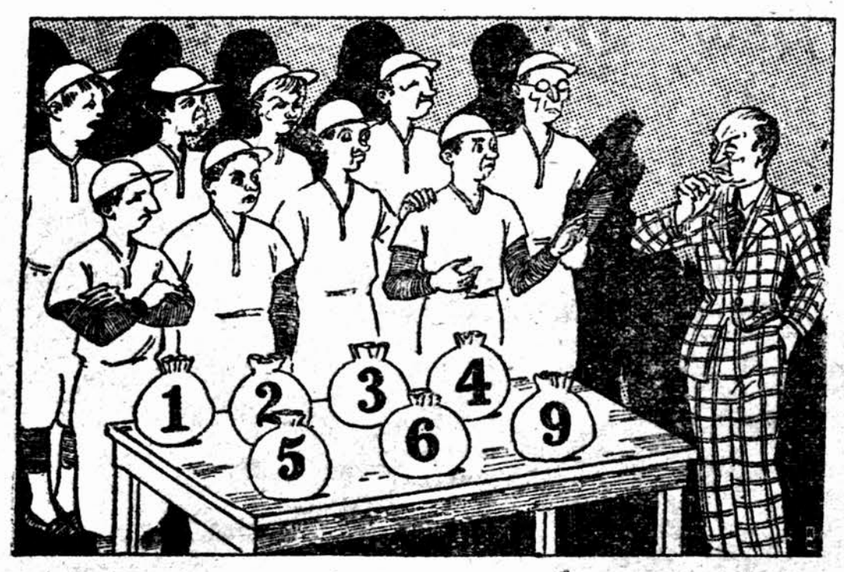
Answer: Romeo; Rome; more; ore; or; o.

Words and Music

THERE are many things necessary for good music. In a musical group, the BANKER took it upon himself to supply the NOTES. Can you tell what was supplied by the bartender, clockmaker, ropemaker, locksmith, real estate agent and policeman respectively?

Answer: Bars, time, chords, keys, flats and beats, in the order of mention.

What Was Umpire's Decision



M. I. MUNIMAD, eccentric owner of the Ashtown Clinkers, chose the league's most hated umpire to distribute the bonuses to his baseball team. Each of the nine players was to receive the same amount and the remainder, after the division had taken place, was to go to the umpire. The screwy thing about the whole affair was that the umpire was to decide how much money should be given out.

Seven numbered bags were placed on a table before the umpire. He was instructed to throw one away and arrange the other six to form a number, representing the amount of money the team would receive. It was a foregone conclusion that the arbiter of the diamond would place the bags so as to give as small an amount as possible to the team; for the Clinkers had aggravated him the whole season.

What is the least amount of money he can give to the team, while giving himself the greatest amount possible under the conditions? This should be very easy for the puzzlist who knows his "nines."

From Pink to Blue

LITMUS paper changes pink to blue when acid is introduced. Can you change the word "Pink" into "Blue" using only eight intermediate stages?

Answer: PINK, mink monk, monk, mook, sook, slok, sloe, slue, BLUE.

Squaring Accounts

THREE merchants, Smith, Mason and Jones, having decided to settle their accounts met at a neighborhood bar. Each owed money to the other two. Smith said: "Your accounts total $240. Jones owes me $20, and Mason owes me $10. Here are $50; you settle up and give me the change."

Jones, who owed Mason $60, took the money and put two $10 bills on the table. Mason picked up one of them and pushed the other back to Smith. How much did Smith owe to Jones and Mason respectively?

Answer: Smith owed Jones $50 and Mason $40.

Poetic Pamela Is Very Peeved

FOR two hours, now, Pamela has been posing as a helpless beauty to no avail. Of all the good-looking boys whizzing by in cars not one would stop to change a tire for her. No wonder Pamela is poetically peeved.

Such luck is bad enough to make
A Pollyanne pout.
Here on a dusty road to get
A disastrous blow-out.
The car was always acting up
And threatening to break down,
But I did think it would hold out
Till I got back in town.
*Whenever I had to ***** gears,*
There was a grating sound,
And, when I turned the power on,
It made the motor pound.
I wish some boy would come along,
Mechanically inclined.
Who'd take this jalopy apart,
And what's the trouble find.
*But the modern man is *********,*
*A worm, or even *****
He would not stop his car to aid
A damsel in distress.

The missing words in the above verses form a charade. The first and last words united form the middle word.

Find the Words

TAKE two M's, two T's, two E's, a C, an O, and an I and make a body.

Take four E's, 2 R's, an H, a W, a Y, and a V and construct a word which is all over the place.

What words have you now?

Answer: COMMITTEE and EVERYWHERE.

Cross-Quiz Puzzle

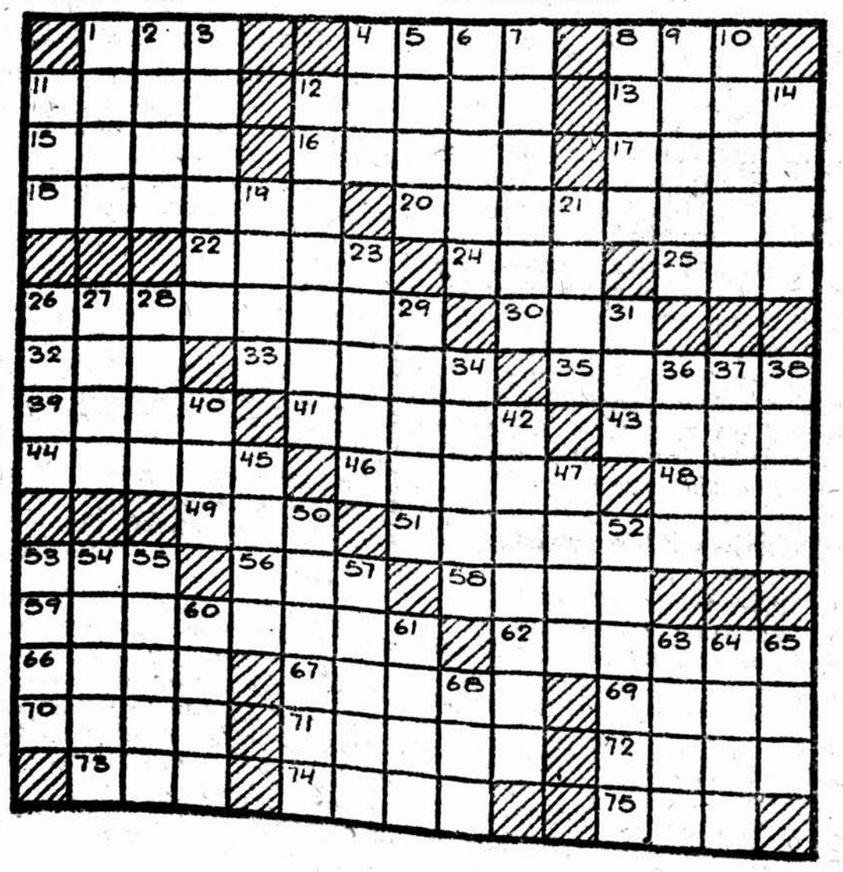
With Questions to Answer

HORIZONTAL

1—100,000 rupees
4—Who laid the foundations of the Dutch school of genre painting?
8—Sleeveless garment
11—Fluid rock
12—What French artist was the founder of the Impressionist movement?
13—Boys
15—Sign
16—In the siege of what mission was Davy Crockett killed?
17—Metal
18—Who wrote "The Man Nobody Knows"?
20—Of what province is Winnipeg the capital?
22—What is the name of the Crown Prince of Norway?
24—Masculine nickname
25—Knot in a fiber of cotton
26—Molds
30—Sun
32—Fuss
33—English town
35—Lariat
39—Transgresses
41—What is the first name of the head of the F.B.I.?
43—Furrow
44—Short distances
46—Yuccalike plant
48—Consumed
49—Sweet potato
51—In what city is Bates College?
53—Bitter vetch
56—Gypsy husband
58—Water spilled about
59—Renovated
62—Negative ions
66—Pertaining to a grandparent
67—Decorate
69—Fall in drops
70—Who was the mother of Helen of Troy?
71—Satisfied
72—Feminine name
73—Number
74—Winter vehicle
—Arikara

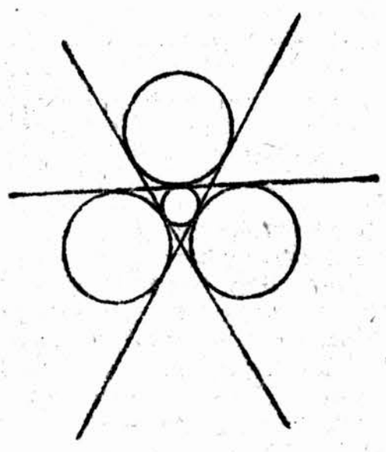
VERTICAL

1—Monk of Tibet
2—Declare
3—What comedian starred in "Whoopee"?
4—Masculine nickname
5—Kingdom of Indo-China
6—What is another name for Lake of Geneva?
7—Small rocks
8—Dismounted
9—Titled person
10—Sun-dried brick
11—Return a ball in a high curve
12—Fetter
14—Seize suddenly with the teeth
19—Medley
21—Object of worship
23—Wards off
26—Quantity of matter
27—Mine entrance
28—What actor was recently married to Joan Crawford?
29—Hebrew vowel sign
31—Once around a track
34—American political leader
36—Lath
37—Who headed the expedition that reached Florida in 1539: Hernando De ——?
38—Who is considered the father of English Socialism?
40—Discover at a distance
42—Masculine name
45—Hindu garment
47—King of beasts
50—Marsh
52—Insect
53—Pertaining to a period
54—Face an embankment
55—Garden implement
57—Reward
60—Masculine name
61—Love to excess
63—Bearing round the shield
64—What is the largest river in Africa?
65—Mineral spring
68—Color



Three Puzzling Straight Lines

HERE is an interesting little geometrical puzzle to try on your friends. Hand them a pencil, ruler, compass and sheet of blank paper and invite them to scribe four circles and draw three straight lines in such a way that each of the three straight lines touches the edge of each of the four circles. This is quite easy when you have four circles and only two straight lines to deal with, but three straight lines make the puzzle somewhat complicated. The accompanying diagram shows how it is done.



(For Solutions See Page 31)

Soviet armoured tanks on parade in Leningrad.

Soviet Infantry Units on parade.

THE ART OF TYAGARAJA

(Continued From Page 27)

and nothing of the same element of Bhava poetry in the idol of millions viz., Tyaga-Raja, in whom Bhakti Bhava is incessantly instilled by the song compositions of Tyaga-Raja. Has Bhakti or devotion no place in literature? Is it not really literature that pours forth the cult of devotion though the medium of language, tune and rhythm? Is not a Kriti or song composition governed by laws of versification of its own and a distinctive choice of words with additional considerations of the appropriate "raga". and "tala" to suit the Bhava so as to make it a living literary product which can both be heard by a vast assembly of people as well as read and recited by men of learning and discrimination?

Degeneracy Of Taste

Judged by these standards a literature of the type indicated by Venki songs so much made by the authors and critics of Telugu literature nowadays would not stand comparison by any stretch of imagination with the song compositions of Tyaga-Raja and Ramdas whose names are not even mentioned by them as worthy of note. To my mind the deification of a work of the type of Venki songs marks a degeneracy of taste in certain modern minds if they do not find anything of literary value to merit mention in regard to the song compositions of Tyagaraja, Ramdas, Subrahmania Kavi and last but not least Narayana Das, the great composer and performer of Harikathas.

The diction adopted by Tyaga Raja is predominantly modern. Sometimes his compositions abundantly establish the sweetness and imperishable harmony of the spoken Telugu language. The softness and the wide range of expression of spoken Telugu is amply illustrated in the several hundreds of Telugu songs of Tyaga-Raja. The unequalled rhythm, flow and directness of expression in some of the songs constitute their rare charm. In this respect they beat some of the best verses in what the critics may regard as technical literary works.

Here I give the impression howsoever indirect, that Tyaga-Raja may not be a master of the Telugu literary diction. That is not so. Even in this respect he has secured for himself a very high place judged even by the rigid ancient standards of literary workmanship. But there can be no manner of doubt that where he felt the tyranny of literary fetters, Tyaga-Raja broke through them with rare courage characteristic of him especially when they happened to be unnecessary impediments to the free expression of the soul in him and where also they are proved to be unmeaning in several respects.

Therein lies alike his originality and his invincible spirit of independence. While we are on this point it would be relevant to put a straight question to the Telugu literary critics and writers who perhaps see nothing of what they call literary merit in Tyaga-Raja as to why some of the notable Pundits of the old literary school are themselves discarding the insistence on the rigid observance of the rules (or shall I say laws) governing the same?

Refreshing Originality

In Tyaga-Raja one marks a refreshing literary departure, in that in several of his unique compositions he deliberately discarded the obsolete Sanskrit element and clothed his ideas in native words of Telugu which though sometimes belonging to the spoken variety of the Telugu literature do not in the least mar the dignity of literary compositions Nay they have immeasurably added to their dignity as literary compositions. One must remember that not withstanding the injustice done to Tyaga-Raja by these literary critics, he nevertheless shines out throughout the land as a rare embodiment of all that is best in the Telugu language, literature and music.

If the level of literary workmanship is to be judged by rigid standards set for artificial alliterative versification which is held as literature, then one should heave a sigh of relief that the great name of Tyaga-Raja does not find a place in it. Rather one should be thankful that under these circumstances that non-Telugus adore him more than Telugu literary critics and writers and keep his name bright and unsullied for all time to come. But to those that regard Telugu as the "Italian of the East" and really look to Tyaga-Raja as the pre-eminent figure responsible for that great honour done to that language and to those that feel that the old literary types have long been played out, and look, to, what is in the Telugu literature which places it on the highest pinnacle of literary glory to the accompaniment of real and moving rhythm and what is in it of the spontaneous outpour of the heart and soul in language, tune and music. Tyaga-Raja must stand out as the brightest star in the Telugu literary firmament, whose dazzling brightness has, while it spread its effulgent rays and illuminated all round, has also blinded some individuals into not seeing its unique brightness.

THE CHILD FROM ONE TO SIX

(Continued From Page 7)

2. Are his teeth sound and well kept?

3. Are his nose and throat in healthy condition?

4. Has he been gaining steadily in weight during the last year?

5. Has he been growing in height?

6. Are his eyes bright, his cheeks rosy, his muscles firm, his posture erect?

7. Has he good habits of eating, sleeping, exercise, bathing, elimination, self-control. and obedience?

8. Has he been vaccinated against smallpox and immunized against diphtheria, also against typhoid fever if this disease is prevalent?

Keep the child well nourished by giving him a well planned adequate diet, by training him in good eating habits, and good sleeping habits, and by seeing that he gets proper rest and exercise and enough sunshine and outdoor life.

A healthy child has pink cheeks and red lips. His eyes are bright. His skin is smooth, his muscles firm, and his body straight and strong. He grows tall and gains weight month by month. He is active, alert, and interested in everything. He plays vigorously, creeping, running, jumping, climbing, according to his age. He is often noisy. He is hungry at mealtimes. and he sleeps soundly and long. His bowels move regularly. He has no abnormal discharge from eyes. ears, or nose. He breathes with his mouth closed. He does not have pains or aches.

Everything parent wants his children to come as close as possible to fitting this description. When parents are making every effort to give the proper care to the child during the pre-school years from one to six many questions arise: How fast should he be growing? How many teeth should he have? What food is best for him? How can he be helped to build good habits? The best answers to such questions can be had from the family doctor. Parents who are not able to take their children to the family doctor for regular health supervision should take them to one of the child-health conferences in their community.—"The Southern Planter" (U.S.A.).

SWEDEN

(Continued from Page 3)

cutting and working on a lower wage. Nothing is exclusive or select for a few. The poorest workman if he has the money to spare can go to the best place and enjoy the evening. And many a time a skilled worker earns more than an intellectual. It is difficult to demark the classes. Their philosophy is: "give the workers more, but make them spend more by providing them better things." And this is being undoubtedly achieved As a French writer has remarked, the proletariat of Sweden is becoming its bourgeois. Well migh he remark. Its white-gloved policemen look the pink of aristocracy and a workers' demonstration puts you in mind of a middle-class crowd on a bank-holiday in its Sunday best. An English engineer who was going over a factory is said to have asked: "But where is the hand-labour? I see only the compeers and technicians!" I have many a time been myself amazed by it Moreover their industries have reached a high stage of mechanisation and one finds gigantic machinery controlled by but a few men

This economic standard has been attained by workers through an evolutionary process which is of interest, for even while fortunes prematurely built up during the war evaporated under the crisis that followed, while shares gave away on the stock exchange and even markets rocked, the workers were still able to hold their own and kept up the wages for a long time like an impregnable citadel protected by the heavy artillery of their Federation And although they did compromise ultimately, they ensured a fair amount of security for themselves in this world of zig-zag economics

No Place For Snobs

This material prosperity is harnessed to a whole scheme to render life fruitful and happy by workers institutes, libraries, gymnasiums, swimming pools, theatres, concert halls,—in short all that is necessary for improvement and relaxation. Most of them have their sailing boats and pass their leisure hours sailing in the labyrinth of the archipelago. For longer vacations Labour Associations arrange trips abroad at moderate prices One of the most striking things are the hotels the Workers' Corporations possess and these have built a whole caravansary where the higher employers also come and share the life with their subordinates The villa owned by the chauffeurs of Stockholm would be thought a luxury by many of their fares. But it is not the mere material aspect counted in coins but the spirits. The fare who leans back in the cushions does not feel any superior to the man at the wheel It is this which breeds in the Scandinavian such good manners Everybody is polite to everybody The snob has no place there The courtesy with which the employees are treated throughout Scandinavia would be a good model for all the world. It is something which makes you respect yourself

The Swedes are very thorough in their work. Their hospital equipment has even made the American doctors gape They are very proud of their hospitals and they are worthy of that pride. But the country's care for the general health is by no means centred round its hospitals, magnificent though they may be, but by the pervading of hygienic principles all round in their homes as much as in their streets, in their smallest factories as in their biggest offices. The workers in the food factories cannot enter the workrooms without going through a brisk shower and donning on the clean factory apron.

A Sportsman King

The Swedes' love of the water is only rivalled by their love of physical culture. The Swedes are never happy unless they have a patch of water close at hand to dip into or paddle upon. To them it is an indispensable requirement of daily life. With equal zeal do they exercise. It is no accident that the great King was a Swede and through his country he should have been able to make that great contribution to human well-being through those rhythmic exercises now so famous all the world over and whose memory was celebrated this year by an international demonstration in Stockholm. The King of Sweden is himself an ardent sportsman and at this age of eighty he still enters for tennis tournaments. They have a passion for the open air and the sun. The short summer makes it infinitely more precious to them, they cannot suffer to miss an ounce of its heat or a second of its light. Summer in Scandinavia is almost a kind of ritual. Everybody tries to get a holiday and a change. The change is essential to make them feel summer is "different" from the rest of the year. For instance those who are unable to possess a cottage in the country have at least a small cabin with a garden around, just outside the city. All Municipalities provide this to the poorest labourer all over Scandinavia Even in the homes for the aged and others such as the afflicted, there are these cabins which they are allowed to build in the extensive grounds that they always possess, where during the summer they can pass the day and tend their gardens. This habit is now being cultivated in the young, for the school children are provided with plots and each cultivates a small garden and is able to proudly carry home each week, bunches of flowers or little bundles of vegetables Those few who are not able to go out for summer by any chance at least change their rooms in the house, for "Summer must be different from any other part of the year" The Swedish summer is gorgeous, for a part of it lies in the polar circle, the land of the midnightsun The country draws itself length-wise and, therefore, covers a variety of regions and climates, even within its absurdly short length of a thousand miles (not measuring of course the indentures) from fertile verdant fields of the flat south to the snow-capped heights of the north where the tree-line ends.

In The Heart Of Primitive World

Sweden thus presents, if not the dramatic contrasts of India, some sharp curves from Stockholm to Lapland. As one pushes northwards one has the sensation of moving backwards into primitive age, deeper into geological antiquity a museum of planetary relics. For here is wild chaotic nature, mountains where the tree line so distinctly stops And you come upon the nomadic tribes, the Lapps, strange relics of a bygone age yet absolutely intact in all their primitivism, in this ultra-modern Sweden. And there in the heart of this primitive world is Kiruna, the iron mountain region, a busy hive of thousands of workmen great blasting machines, the most modern equipment for scouring iron from these mountains and exporting it. Yet up in the mountains, a stone's throw away live the ancient Lapps, in their picturesque garb, still pursuing their traditional calling, tending the reindeer, which is their only means of livelihood. There are two types of Lapps, those Lapps in the South, who through their closer contact with the advancing Swedes have been more influenced. Schools are provided by the State in their remote villages and they all learn to read and write. Their houses which remind one so much of the huts of the Todas in the Nilgiris, are much more modern in their equipment, especially winter houses. The Lapps had a Congress last year and one of the Ministers of the State attended to learn at first-hand what their grievances were and what they wanted Their most important demand was that they have the same type of schools as the other Swedes instead of the improvised kind of village schools now provided up in the mountains where only the Lapp language is taught If that comes about perhaps the Lapps will at last cease to be Lapps and get absorbed in the larger mass of Swedes It is hard to say They have so far preserved their individuality with extraordinary tenacity Nor are they very ignorant Many of them speak three languages, in addition to their own Lapp! Something few of us can boast of.

Explorer's Paradise

The Swedes' love of the open is by no means confined to the summer season, their exuberance runs riot equally in the cold dark winter when earth dons her virginal mantle of snow and beckons to youth. Ski-running, skating and tobagganing have become great national sports now and their value is being increasingly recognised. The Easter holidays are now being extended to enable children to enjoy an uninterrupted spell of winter sports for longer periods There is one great thing in favour of Sweden for those who seek mental exhilaration together with physical relaxation. It differs from other tourist spheres such as Switzerland very greatly. Sweden provides convenience together with a quiet and privacy and all the delight of exploration which is absent elsewhere. Sweden is not so flooded by tourists, nor does it live to cater to the summer and winter exoduses. You don't have mountain peaks and verdant valleys served out to you like a plate of afternoon cake in a drawing room! You have to discover and find them.

MILITARY SYSTEM OF EARLY MUSLIMS

(Continued From Page 5)

known as "Khamis", so-called after its five divisions.

Gradually, as they fought more battles and gained new experience the Muslims introduced many new forms of field arrangement, seven different methods of formation have been noted. The first one was in the form of a crescent; the second was also in the same form, but with a flank on either side arranged in the same shape; the third was a parallelogram; the fourth was in the form of a reversed crescent; the fifth was a slanting square, the sixth was in the form of a triangle; and the seventh was a circle within a circle. The last method was usually employed when their own army was much smaller in number than that of the enemy, and it is said to have proved most useful and effective.

The military department even in its earliest stage, had its own spies. It employed its secret reporters in the neighbouring lands, and persons belonging to both sexes were chosen for this purpose. They travelled about, variously disguised but generally as merchants or physicians, and gathered all the secret information.

It is also recorded that pigeons were also employed by the Muslims during their military operations.

Naval Warfare

From the earliest times the Arabs maintained a strong fleet and excelled in sea-warfare. They undertook daring sea expeditions and won many a naval battle.

In the dockyards of the Syrian and Egyptian sea-towns, they built triremes and galleys in large sizes. Their rowers were equipped as soldiers, and at the bow of the vessel stood a brass-syphon for hurling the naphtha and above this rose a pseudoplatium, or a kind of castle, formed of strong beams, where the soldiers took up their position, fought the enemy and shot at their ships.

With their conquests in Africa and Spain, the naval affairs of the Muslims rapidly developed and the fleet became considerably strong. Each warship stood at the command of a "Qaid" Captain, who only occupied himself with military affairs, such as equipment, training of the sailors and manning of the vessels; while a second officer called "Rais" was exclusively in charge of the navigation. The ship was manned with land-soldiers sent out for purposes of fighting.

SOLUTIONS TO THIS WEEK'S PUZZLES

Crossword Puzzle Solution.

The Umpire's Decision: If the sum of the digits of a number is divided by 9, the remainder will be the same as that if the number is divided by 9. The digits on the bags add up to 30. They thus contain three multiples of 9, viz. 9, 18 and 27, with remainders of 21, 12 and 3 respectively. The highest remainder one can have after dividing by 9, is 8, Subtracting 8 from 21, 12 and 3, we get 13, 4, and a negative amount. Thus 4 is the only digit on the table that can be discarded leaving a number divisible by 9 with a remainder of 8. Arranging the digits with the lowest first gives us the smallest amount to be divided among the players. This is dol. 1,235.69 which gives each player dollars 137.29 with 8 cents for the umpire.

Poetic Pamela: Shift, Less, Shiftless.

IF YOU HAVE A GRIEVANCE OR ANYTHING OF PUBLIC INTEREST TO VENTILATE

Tell It To The

SENTINEL

LAUGH AWAY YOUR BLUES

"JOURNALISTS are just ordinary people", says a correspondent. With exceptions. For instance, there is the editor whose decision is final 'at home', too.

* * * *

A MAN who worked in the packing department of a large store recently tendered his resignation, and accompanied it by the announcement that he was going into business himself with another man.

"Don't you think that's rather a risky thing to do nowadays," said the foreman, when he heard about the new venture.

"Ah, that will be all right!" said the other. "Jim and I will make a success of it. I will furnish the experience and he will supply the capital."

"How long do you expect that plan to succeed?" asked the foreman.

"Oh, about five years," was the reply. "By that time, if all goes well, I shall have the capital and he will have the experience!"

* * * *

THE chief salesman of a certain firm had a very loud voice. One morning the manager heard a terrific noise coming from the salesman's office.

"Who is that shouting?" asked the manager.

"That's Mr. Hill talking to Delhi," replied his secretary.

"Well, tell him to use the telephone."

* * * *

"WHY are you so depressed?"

"I was in the tram and found half a dollar on the floor. Nobody claimed it, so my neighbour and I shared it between us."

"But that is no reason for being annoyed."

"Isn't it? Later, I discovered that it was my own half-dollar."

* * * *

"DID you know that a man was recently arrested through a photograph sent by radio across the Atlantic?"

"A man with a face resembling a wireless photograph of his face deserves to be arrested.

* * * *

Jones: "Do you speak French?"
Brown: "Yes."
Jones: "Speak it."
Brown: "French."
Jones: "Yes, French."
Brown: "Well, I spoke it, French. Do you want me to sing it?"

* * * *

"THAT'S a fine girl you've married," said the Old Friend.

"Yes," said the angler, absent-mindedly, "but you should have seen the one which got away."

AN English bishop had no sense of music. One day in an East End church, when he was standing unrecognized at the back, he joined in the hearty singing.

At last a man at his side could stand it no longer, and, giving him a dig in the ribs, whispered: "I say, guv'nor, do dry up. You're spoiling the whole blinking show."

* * * *

HIS bagpipe playing was the chief thing that mattered to him in life. One night, while he was strutting about the room, skirling for all he was worth, his wife attempted a mild protest.

"Jock", she said, "that's an awfu' noise you're making."

So Jock sat down and took off his boots!

* * * *

THE proud father of triplets called up the local weekly to report the event.

The fellow at the other end, not quite hearing what he said, asked, "Will you repeat that?"

Snapped back the proud father, "Not if I can help it."

* * * *

AFTER a heated argument Mrs. Brown had succeeded in persuading her husband to allow their daughter to go to a boarding-school. After a few weeks the girl wrote home and said, "I'm awfully keen on ping-pong."

"What did I say!" exclaimed Mr. Brown. "I knew it would come to no good; now she's fallen in love with a Chinese."

* * * *

IT happened at a wild party. Shortly after midnight, a jealous wife went round looking for her husband. Finally she found him sitting in the kitchen, with a heavy blonde parked on his lap. So big was this blonde that, as she sat on the man's lap, she practically concealed him from view.

The jealous wife faced the blonde.

"Parden me," she stated, icily, "but you happen to be sitting on a married man's lap!"

The blonde arose hurriedly.

"Oh, I beg your pardon," she apologized. "I didn't know this seat was taken!"

* * * *

"HACE you any explanation for wandering about at this time of night?" asked a policeman of a man he met during the blackout.

"Look here", replied the man, "if I had an explanation I'd have gone home to the wife hours ago."

THE funds of the local nursing association were getting low, and it was decided to raise money by an entertainment in the village hall. Tickets were issued at a shilling, which included a free tea before the show.

One cheerful young man filled the workers with dismay as he busily devoured eight ham sandwiches, five pork pies, six fruit tarts, and three slices of cake, washing the collection down with seven large cups of tea.

Smilingly regarding the havoc he had wrought, the young man sat back and turned to his nearest neighbour.

"That's good", he said. "You know, I always think one should patronise anything of this kind. It's all for a good cause."

* * * *

THERE was a certain amount of not always very friendly rivalry between the congregations of the two churches in the Highland village, and when one of them installed a handsome new organ feeling ran high.

It was not long before the beadle of the organless church encountered his opposite number in the street.

"So ye hae an organ," he said. "A' ye need the noo is a monkey."

"Ay," was the calm reply, "and a'ye need owre yonder is an organ."

* * * *

"BOTH Smith and Jones proposed to Miss Brown. I wonder which was the lucky one?"

"It's too soon to say yet, but she accepted Smith."

* * * *

AN elderly countrywoman was discussing the war with her London doctor. She said: "If the Germans think they can frighten us by sitting up there in their balloons all day, they're greatly mistaken."

* * * *

HE decided that he was getting much too fat, so he made up his mind to call on his doctor for advice.

The doctor heard him out, and and then said solemnly: "There is just one thing for you—exercise!"

"But, doctor" he cried. "you know that I hate exercise."

The doctor nodded.

"This one isn't very tiring", he said. "It's simply a matter of shaking your head slowly from side to side."

The patient cheered up considerably.

"How often do I have to do it?" he asked.

"Every time anyone offers you a drink", said the doctor.

THE soldier was explaining the theory of shooting to his sweet-heart.

"You see, we have to calculate the distance of the object we want to hit, and then allow for the power of attraction of the earth."

"But suppose you are shooting over water?"

"Oh, that's more than you would understand—besides, I'm not in the Navy."

* * * *

RUFUS was proudly sporting a new shirt when a friend asked: "How many yards do it take to make a shirt like dat one, Rufus?"

"Well, suh," replied, Rufus "Ah got two shirts like this out'n one yard last night."

* * * *

"BUT, darling, we cannot live on love."

"Why not, provided your father loves you sufficiently?"

* * * *

BILL—Tom, are you ever troubled with sleeplessness?

Tom—I am. Some nights I don't sleep three hours.

Bill—I pity you, then. I've got it awfully bad. I've been afflicted now for about three years. The doctor calls it neurio insomnia paralaxitis.

Tom (grunting)—I've had it about six months, but we call it a baby.

* * * *

THE young man was rather shy, and after she had thrown her arms around him and kissed him for bringing her a bouquet of flowers, he jumped up and grabbed his hat.

"Oh, don't go," she said, as he made for the door. "I didn't mean to offend you."

"Oh, I'm not offended," he replied, "I'm going for more flowers."

* * * *

THE office boy entered the editor's office and said: "There's a tramp outside who says he hasn't had anything to eat for six days."

'Bring him in," said the editor. "If we can find out how he does it, we can run this paper a while longer."

* * * *

THE tourist had stopped to change tyres. "I suppose," he remarked to a native onlooker, "that in these isolated parts the necessities of life come pretty high."

"Y'er right, stranger," replied the native, gloomily, "an' it ain't worth drinkin' when ye git it."

"HE IS GOVERNOR OF GREAT BRITAIN!"

Says Biographer Of Montagu Norman

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

LONDON, November 21.

"Montagu Norman is not only Governor of the Bank of England, but Governor of Great Britain".

These words sum up an amazing biography of Mr. Norman, by Mr. John Hargrave, social credit exponent.

Seldom has a public figure been the subject of so bitter an attack.

The publishers stated that "the persistent rumour in City circles during the last 48 hours that Mr. Montagu Norman has requested the withdrawal of John Hargrave's biographical study" are untrue.

Much of Mr. Hargrave's criticism results from his opposition to the financial system which Mr. Norman operates, but his book ("Professor Skinner, alias Montagu Norman", by John Hargrave. Wells, Gardner, 8s. 6d.) goes further. It places on Mr. Norman personal responsibility for the economic chaos of the peace years and for many of the events which led to war.

"First", Mr. Hargrave writes, "Montagu Norman suffers from an anti-Bolshevik complex that is almost an obsession, a bogy. Next, he cannot rid himself of a belief in gold....He fears the least sign of unrest from the wage-earning masses and the unemployed down below and cannot help looking to gold as the cure-all for every economic ill".

Mr. Hargrave recalls a threat by a financial journal in 1921 that "half a dozen men at the top of the Big Five banks could upset the whole fabric of government finance by refraining from renewing Treasury Bills", and roundly accuses Mr. Norman of wielding this power over Chancellors of the Exchequer.

He alleges that Mr. Norman's unwritten motto is "Never explain, never apologise".

Mr. Hargrave also alleges:—

"Early in 1934, a select group of City financiers gathered in Norman's room. Those present included Sir Alan Anderson, partner in Anderson, Green and Co.; Lord (then Sir Josiah) Stamp, Bank of England director and chairman of the L.M.S. Railway; the Hon. Alexander Shaw, the chairman of the P. and O. Steamship Lines; Sir Robert Kindersley, a partner in Lazard Brothers; Charles Hambro, banker; and F. C. Tiarks, head of J. Henry Schroder and Co.

"STABILISING FORCE"

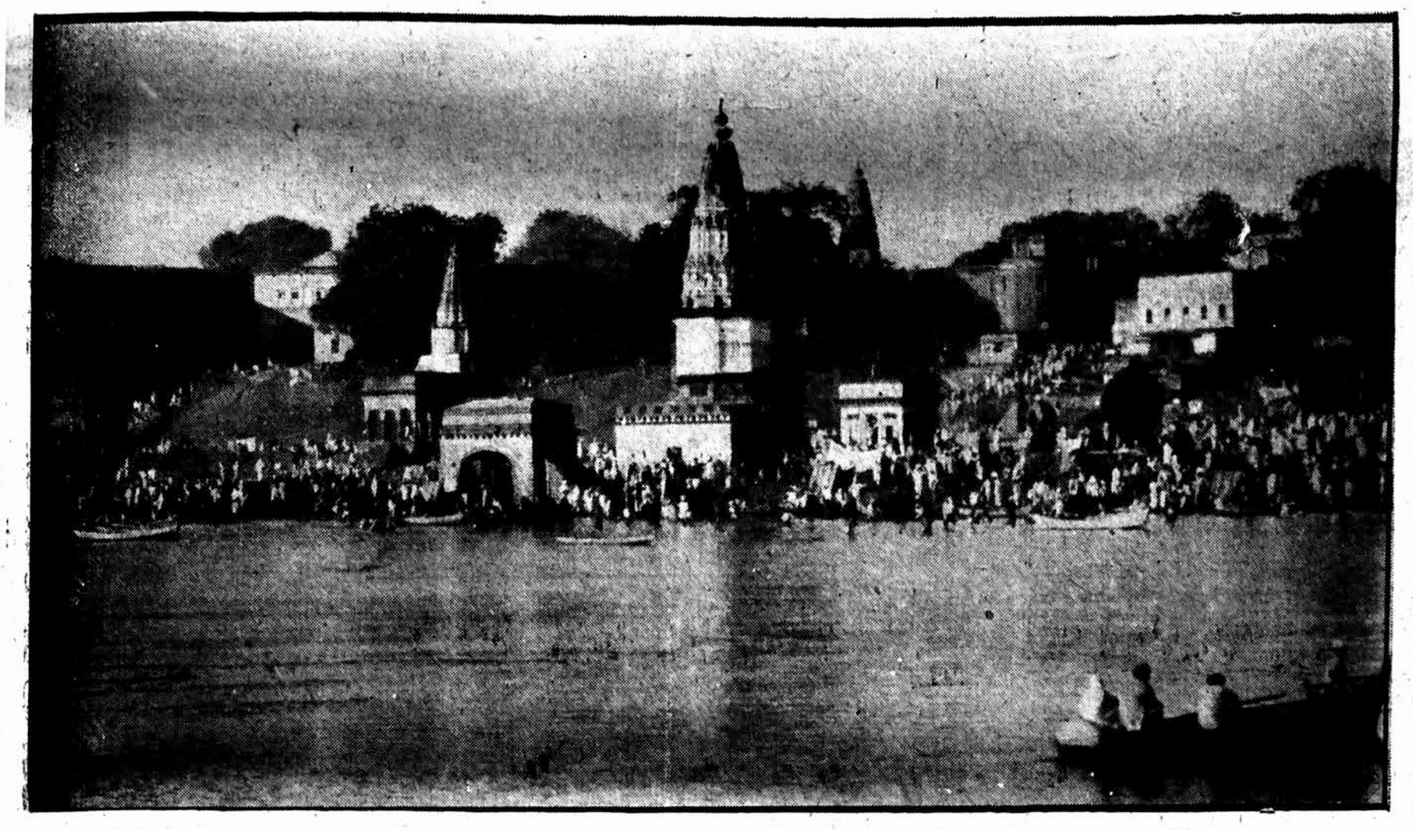
"Governor Norman spoke of the political situation in Europe. A new power had established itself a great 'stabilising force', namely, Nazi Germany. The Hitler regime was the only real bulwark against Soviet Russia and the spread of Communism. 'Hitlerism' was no temporary nightmare, but a system of planned economy with a great future before it. Norman advised his co-workers to include Hitler in their plans financing Europe. There was no opposition.

"In the same year British armament firms placed huge advertisements in the 'Militaerisches Wochenblatt' offering for sale tanks and guns, prohibited by the Versailles Treaty. A statement by Sir Herbert Lawrence, chairman of Vickers, Ltd. showed that the British Government knew about and approved these advertisements".

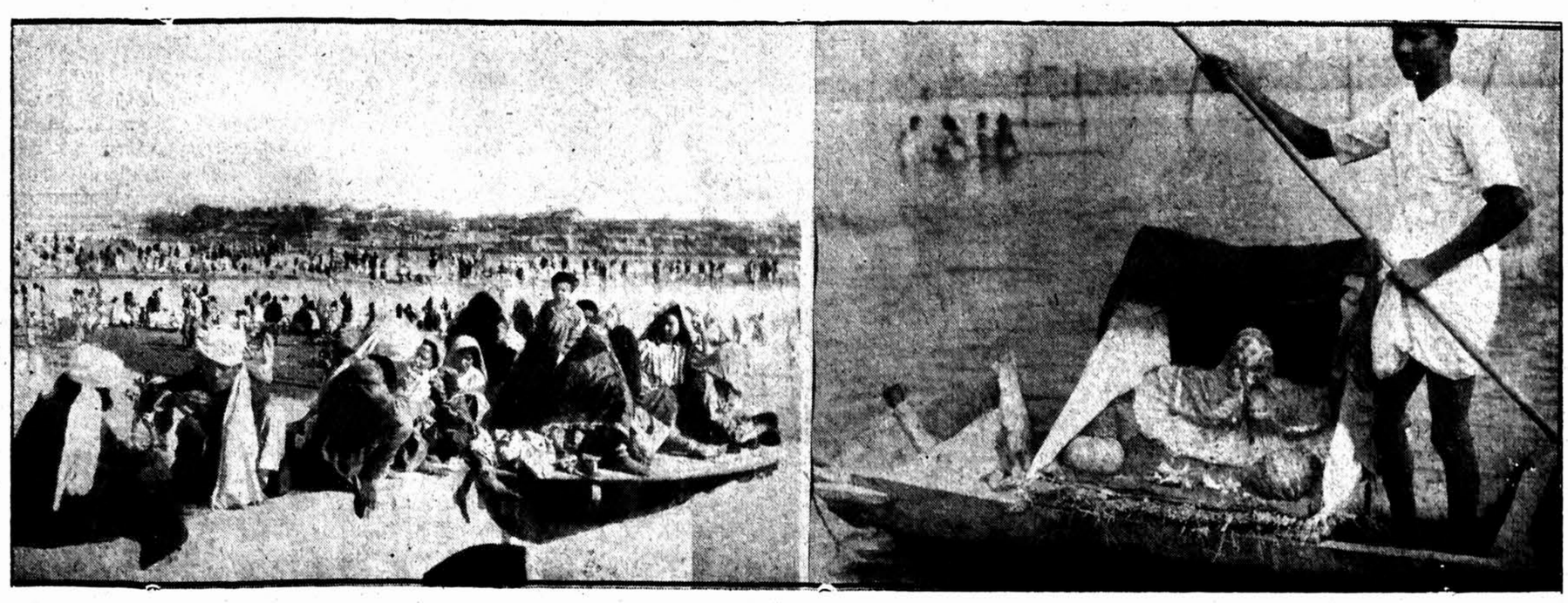
A Chinese Sword Dance—posed by Mrs. Slavina Brown.

Courtesy: "The Japan Times."

The Travellers' Tree—in the Daria-Dowlat Bagh, Tippu Sultan's Summer Palace Garden, Seringapatam.



Kartiki Fair at Pandharpur: A view of the famous temple of Saint Pundalik, from the Chandrabhaga River.



Nearly 50,000 pilgrims took their bath in the Jumna at Delhi on the Kartik Purnamashi Day this year. At the left is a scene at the bathing ghat. At the right is a scene from the Gurumukteshwar Fair, showing an image of Ganga (Ganges) being rowed across the river.

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